‘DARKER SHADES OF BROWN’ POLICE CULTURE THEMES OF SOLIDARITY, ISOLATION AND CYNICISM ATTITUDES BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL DEFENCE MILITARY POLICE OFFICIALS

BY

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Submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the PhD degree

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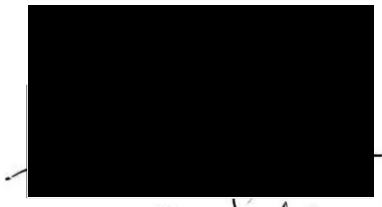
September 2020

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my late father William Sigazu and my late mother Nelina Thandiswa Sihlobo. My father's aspirations are that, as his last born, I should be educated as my sisters are educators (teachers) than to become a soldier as I was already a soldier. I further devote this study to my late paternal uncle Fudumele Sonwabile Pennington Sihlobo known as (PS). The successfulness of this thesis is PS's dream come true as his wishes were the family should be educated to face and win challenges of life. Some of his last words of encouragements just hours before accepting the call of God in March 2016, he contended that "it is time for the Sihlobo family to engage itself in a highest level of education. He further stated that, he wants to see more academics in the family, particularly graduates in red academic attires". Finally, I sanctify this thesis to the Military Police Division personnel, to the entire South African National Defence Force members and to the people of South Africa.

DECLARATION

I, Mfuneko Merriman Sihlobo, hereby declare that this Thesis on "Darker Shades of Brown' Police Culture Solidarity, Isolation and Cynicism (PCSIC) attitudes by the South African National Defence Force Military Police Officials is my original work and that each quotation from other sources have been accurately acknowledged and referenced. I would like also to declare that, this "Thesis" is the first of its kind and further state that there is no related study exist anywhere.

Signed: 

Date: 03 September 2020

Place: Durban

PREFACE

The Military Police Division (MPD) of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) is the only police element accountable for all policing aspects within the Department of Defence. The Military Police are to police both the military personnel (uniformed) and civilian employees of the Department of Defence. The Military Police Division's mandate derived from the Defence Act, 2002. (Act No. 42 of 2002). The South African Corps of the Military Police is police entity charged with the responsibilities of enforcing law within the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and to the entire South African Department of Defence (DoD). They are the law enforcement agency, the Military Police Agency just the like responsibility of the South African Police Service to the South African Communities in ensuring crime free https://zarecruitment.com/military-police-requirements-in-south-africa/. As a Military Police, one will protect peoples' lives and property on Army installations by enforcing military laws and regulations. One will also control traffic, prevent crime, and respond to all emergencies. As Military Police Official, one conduct force protection, anti-terrorism, area security, and police intelligence operations. https://www.goarmy.com/careers-and-jobs/career-match/support-ogistics/safety-order-legal/31b-military-police.html. Military Police Division is an entity within the SANDF responsible for maintaining law and order, prevent and combat crime, investigates criminal cases or alleged within the DoD. https://uir.unisa.ac.za/handle/10500/24520. The constitutional mandate of the South African National Defence Force is found in the chapter 11 of 1996 Constitution. The constitutional mandate of the MPD of the SANDF is found in sections 224 to 228 of the Interim Constitution of 1993 (Botha: 2013:9). The reader should know that, there is one Defence Force in South Africa, by implications, there is one Military Police Division (Botha:2013). The mandate of the Military Police Division differs from that of the South African Police Service

(SAPS). The Military Police Division mandate is derived from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.108 of 1996). The objectives of SAPS are the prevention, combat and investigate of crime; the maintenance of law order; the protection and security of the inhabitants of the Republic of South Africa and their properties; the upholding and enforcement of the law. Section 30 (1) of the Defence Act, 2002 (Act No. 42 of 2002 states "the Chief of the Defence Force or any person designated by him or her may appoint any member of the Defence Force as a military police official. Section 30(2) of this Act states, MPD must carry their identification appointment cards every time when they are on duty, in order to identify themselves when necessary. While SAPS officers are appointed in terms of the SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No.68 of 1995). Dissimilarities, in terms of the SAPS are trained once and qualifies and appointed as police officers and issued with SAPS appointment cards or SAPS identification cards. While the MPOs are first trained as soldiers, on completion are expected to be issued with SANDF appointment cards. Then conduct proficiency training called Military Police Officials basic training. On completion, they became MPOs and issued with MPOs appointment cards or identification cards. The Military Police Officials hold dual status (two hats) as soldiers and police which made them to be very unique. The MPOs are the custodians of discipline in the Defence Force, while the SAPS are custodians of law and order in the country at large. The MPOs are mandated for the prevention and combating of crime; the investigation of any offence or alleged offence and maintenance of law and order within the Department of Defence (DoD). Section 31 (1) of the Defence Act further state, MPOs have the same powers as may conferred on or are imposed by law upon a member of the South African Police Service.

SANDF MPD employed under certain guidelines and guidelines for specific function in ensuring its vision and mission is met. For instance, Crime Prevention

which is the one of the primary tasks of the MPD, is guided by Military Police Agency Instruction (MPA:12), guidelines and procedures for crime prevention. Investigations at Area Offices and Detachments are guided by Military police. Instruction (MPA:08 procedures and guidelines for general police investigation. The Client Service Centre functions through Military Police Agency Instruction of 1999 as amended in 2014 (MPA: 07/99) guidelines and procedures for the General Police Duties. Crime Administration System which is used for registering all the case dockets, which is the system that is the SAPS is using and guided by the Military Police Instruction of 2000 as amended in 2014 (MPA 15/00) guidelines and procedures for Internal investigation in the Military Police Division. Community Policing is guided by the Military Police Agency Instruction 18 of 2000 as amended in 2014 (MPA 18/00), guidelines and procedures for the Community Policing in the Department of Defence. Traffic Duties in the Military Police Division is guided by the Military Police Agency Instruction 22 of 2000 as amended 2014 (MPA 22/00), guidelines and procedures of Traffic Duties. Pistol Training in the Military Police Division is guided by the Military Police Agency Instruction 14 of 2000 (MPA 14/00), guidelines and procedures for Pistol Training. Putting of information boards during policing operations is guided by the Military Police Agency 10 of 2000 (MPA 10/00), guidelines and procedures for the Information Boards in Department of Defence. High profile criminal cases which includes fraud and corruption involving highest money value, are guided Military Police Agency Instruction 04 of 1999, amended in 2014 (MPA 04/99), guidelines and procedures for Special Investigation Branch. The training in the Military Police Division is guided by the Military Police Division Instruction as amended in 20214 (MPA 11/00) guidelines and procedures for the training of the Military Police in the Department of Defence. How to submit crime returns to the Military Police Division is guided by the Military Police Instruction (MPA 09/00) Guidelines and Procedures for referring crime returns in the Military Police Division. Members of

the Military Police Division who are executing their military police work outstandingly are recognised through the Military Police Agency Instruction 27 of 2001 as amended in 2002 (MPA 27/01) guidelines and procedure for High Performance Team Building: Recognition Mechanism. The registering of case dockets in computer system guided by the Military Police Agency Instruction of 2001 as amended in 2006 (MPA 25/01) guidelines and procedures for Crime Administration System (CAS). Military Police Division Instructions, guidelines and procedures are not limited to the above, there are still some that are not covered. However, all those dealing with policing functioning are included on the above-mentioned instructions and procedures.

The Provost Marshal General (PMG) is the chief of the MPD whose responsibilities are similar to that of the National Commissioner in terms of South African Police Service (SAPS). The PMG is a Brigadier General (Brig Gen) in rank equally to a Brigadier in SAPS and a Director in civilian appointments. While the National Commissioner is equally to the rank of a General (Chief SANDF), a Director General in civilian appointment. It should be noted that, there is only one General in the SANDF, the Chief SANDF. The PMG is accountable to the Chief SANDF while the National Commissioner is accountable the Minister of Police. The Regional Provost Marshal is the title of the Regional Military Police Commanders whose responsibility is that of a SAPS Provincial Commissioner. The MPD has four regional commanders and regional Commanders are Colonels in ranks (Deputy Director). The Regional Provost Marshals are accountable to the PMG. The Area Provost Marshals are unit commanders (station commanders in SAPS) and they are accountable to the Regional Provost Marshals. The Area offices has the following sections: Client Service Centre, Crime Prevention, Investigation, Traffic, Detainment and Human Resources for support. Military Police officials are issued with two identification appointment cards. Military Police are trained as

Peace Officers and Commissioners of Oath. Military Police investigations are conducted in cooperation with legal experts, the prosecutors prior to their finalisation of investigation. Finalised case dockets are handed over to the Prosecution counsel for trial or decision not to prosecute. Finalised Military Police investigations against civilians of the DoD, case dockets are handed to the civilian prosecutors at the civilian courts for trial or decide not to prosecute. Military Police and Military Courts do not have jurisdiction over murder and rape cases. However, in terms of the United Nations Military Police Standard Operating Procedures (SOP 612 of 2016), SANDF MPD conduct all forms criminal investigations including rape and murder. SANDF MPD the only policing element for the Department of Defence (DoD) of South Africa, is employed under certain guidelines. All case dockets on registration, are registered on the Crime Administration System which keeps all the information of the case dockets. This is the same system managed by the SAPS. Convicted offenders who are sentenced for detention are sent to the Military Correctional Services to serve their sentences. In some cases, where a sentence is imprisonment, that happens when the offender is also discharged from the service with imprisonment. Military Police arrest and detain civilians in SAPS holding cells for the crime committed in the military installation. Civilians arrested by the Military Police outside their jurisdiction are expected to be handed over to the SAPS police station immediately. Military Police Traffic Department is the only policing or traffic entity responsible for ceremonial duties (escort) of the President of South Africa and the Deputy President during the opening of Parliament.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Almighty God, for the outstanding strength and for the opening of all doors from University of KwaZulu-Natal to the South African National Defence Force Military Police Division. I am so grateful to Supervisors Doctor Sazelo Michael Mkhize, Professor Jean Steyn and Professor Michael Meyer for their exceptional commitment in guiding me when putting this thesis together. Appreciation to the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Department of Criminology and Forensic Studies Discipline for affording me the opportunity to conduct this study. The study began with the assistance of Major General G.S. Sizani, Chief Director of the South African National Defence Counter Intelligence Division and Major General T.S. Buhali, then the Provost Marshal General of the Military Police Division (MPD). The Chief Director of the Counter Intelligence appreciated for the approval of the study to be conducted within the SANDF while the Provost Marshal General authorised the study to be conducted within his department, the MPD. My sincere thanks and appreciation to Colonel Wiehan Van Noordwyk, then, Senior Staff Officer (SSO) Policy, Strategy and Planning. As my immediate supervisor (Line Manager) then, Colonel Van Noordwyk provided me with exceptional support as he would authorised for my travelling to attend the study colloquiums at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. I wish such a father figure kind of support could grow from time to time during his leadership and continue supporting his subordinates. The Senior Staff Officers at the Military Police Division Headquarters, Regional Provost Marshals, Officer Commanmdings of independent units and members under their command played a pivotal role during the collection of data, I am very grateful. The Staff Officers Class two (SO2) Policy, Strategy and Planning at Regional

Offices played a very critical role since they acted as collection and dispatching of questionnaires. Major Singo at the Northern Military Police Region, Major Manzi in Central Military Police Region, Major Manzi, Major Jansen at the Western Military Police Region and Major Pietersen at the Southern Military Police Region and their work is highly appreciated. My Colleagues Lieutenant Colonel Ntsikelelo Ngcobo, Captain Deliwe Nzama and Miss Gemina Marumo for their contributions were of the highest value too. Major Maphanga from the Force Employment for assisting with the collection of data from the deployed Military Police Officials within the borders of South Africa (Operation Corona), for that thank you so much Major Maphanga. Lieutenant Colonel Choeu and Major Ntipe for helping with the collection of data from the deployed Military Police Official outside the Borders of South Africa, in Democratic Republic of Congo (Operation Mistral) in February 2017, thank you so much my colleagues. All role players at Divisional, Regional level, Area Offices level, Independent Units, Detachments (Senior and Junior Officers, Regimental Sergeant Majors, Warrant Officers, Sergeants, Corporals, Privates, Secretaries and Clerks) thank you so much for helping during data collection of this study and your assistance is much appreciated. To my family and friends, thank you so much for the continuous support until to this stage of accomplishment. I want to conclude my acknowledgements by appreciation the contribution of Doctor Kemist Shumba, the Language Editor. As an Academic at the University of KwaZulu Natal, Doctor Shumba did more than I expected in shaping up my work so that it can be in a good shape as it easy. Mr Michael Eley, specialist on Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS). His contributions in analysing raw material which provided the results that are visible in this thesis cannot be left unnoticed and I am so grateful for his assistance. Mr Ntsika Mlamla with deep knowledge of how to detect plagiarism through turnitin is appreciated for his help. Finally, my sincere gratitude and appreciation to Mr Patrick Mwepu Kitobo, an IT specialist for his assistance in editing the entire thesis by ensuring

that the word document and PDF copy are aligned accordingly with correct numbering thereof.

ABSTRACT

The study seeks to determine whether a random and representative sample of all South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Officials (MPOs) have attitudes evincing of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism. The study adopted a quantitative approach due to the large number of the sample size and nature of the study based on number of variables. The research hypotheses required that the study be generalisable to the overall population of the SANDF MPOs which is (N=1417) with (n=680) the actual sample size and a total of (n=646) respondents while (n=34) inadequate, translating to 95% response rate which allows the study to be generalisable. Due to the big sample size, the study required analysis of the of the sub-group and a Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) has been employed. Using a survey format, the researcher employed a non-experimental ex post facto (cross-sectional) design. A cross-sectional study involves looking at data from a population at one specific point in time. Cross-sectional studies are observational in nature and are known as descriptive research (Cherry:2019). This study employs descriptive analysis to describe characteristics that exist within different variables. The study established in general that SANDF MPOs have attitudes in support of police culture themes of solidarity and isolation but do not have police culture of cynicism. However, the study also finds that, more than half of the SANDF MPOs, the respondents evinced attitudes in support of the police culture theme of cynicism. Statistical significant differences, differences of kind, and differences of degree, were found in relation to all the categorical independent variables (that is, SANDF unit, rank, experience, race, gender,

and education). The study provides an empirical peek into military police culture but allows for comparisons between public police culture and military police culture, and contributes novel knowledge to broader police culture, in general.

Keywords- Police, public police, military police, Military Police Division, police culture, police culture themes, police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

DOD	- Department of Defence
SANDF	- South African National Defence Force
SANDF MPO	- South African National Defence Force Military Police Official
	- Military Police Official
MPA	- Military Police Agency
MPD	- Military Police Division
MPAI	- Military Police Agency Instruction
MPDI	- Military Police Division Instruction
MPI	- Military Police Instruction
CO	- Commissioned Officer
WO	- Warrant Officer
NCO	- Non- Commissioned Officer
PMG	- Provost Marshal General
Brig Gen	- Brigadier General
R Adm (JG)	- Rear Admiral Junior Grade
Col	- Colonel
Capt (SAN)	- Captain (South African Navy)
Lt Col	- Lieutenant Colonel
CDR	- Commander
Maj	- Major
Lt CDR	- Lieutenant Commander
Capt	- Captain
Lt (SAN)	- Lieutenant (South African Navy)
Lt	- Lieutenant
Ab Lt	- Able Lieutenant
2nd Lt	- Second Lieutenant
CWO	- Chief Warrant Officer
MWO	- Master Warrant Officer

SWO	- Senior Warrant Officers
WO1	- Warrant Officer Class 1
WO2	- Warrant Officer Class 2
SSgt	- Staff Sergeant
CPO	- Chief Petty Officer
F/Sgt	- Flight Sergeant
Sgt	- Sergeant
PO	- Petty Officer
CPL	- Corporal
L/S	- Leading Seaman
L/Cpl	- Lance Corporal
AB	- Able Seaman
PTE	- Private
S/man	- Seaman

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CHAPTER 1: GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1. Introduction

This chapter unpacks the reasons that prompted the researcher's decision to undertake this study. General Orientation chapter outlines the aim and objectives of a research study (Mathebula, 2018). General orientation chapter presents an overview of the study and also seeks to guide and motivate the reader throughout the study. The general orientation chapter is one of the most critical chapters in so far as it affords the whole picture of what the study entails. General orientation chapter is the most influential component of the research, which makes the study particularly attractive to the reader. In fulfilment of the above general remarks of what general orientation chapter contributes in shaping the study, for the current study, this chapter presents the introduction to the study, background to the study, research aim and objectives, rationale for the study, demarcation of the study, definition of the key study concepts, layout of the thesis and the conclusion.

1.2. Background to the study

Prior 1994, South Africa was well known as militarised state, where human rights were not existing. South African Defence Force together with the South African Police used by the South African Government to protect the white minority and suppress black majority. In 1990s, South African Police had assimilated a reputation for brutality, corruption and incompetence (Rauch. J, 2000). The South African Police (SAP) became militarised, hierarchical, and ill-equipped to deal with simple criminal acts (Rauch, J. 2000). In 1986,

the Military Police became part of the Counter Insurgency operation conducted by the South African Defence Force in Mamelodi East, and Tembisa (Tshabalala-Litchfield, 2004). The cultural heritage inherited by the Army Military Police from the South African Corps of the Military Police (SACMP) as well as from its predecessor, the South African Field Artillery (SAFdA), is one riddled with brutality and racism. The South African Police (SAP) conducted their function in a rough style of policing, with biasness against black citizens and little respect for human rights or due processes (Rauch, 2000). At that time, police investigations were basically dependent on confessions taken out under duress, and punitive security legislation provided or tolerated various forms of coercion and torture (Rauch, 2000). The Army Military Police had tasted the full might of the Total Strategy, and its Counter Insurgency operations both internally and externally like its mother body, the SADF (Tshabalala-Litchfield, 2004). Presumably, the organisational culture was that of suppression and hushed up subjugation - typical of its mother body (Tshabalala-Litchfield, 2004). The introduction of Peace Accord in address criminal acts by South African Police, including police brutality. The most significant contribution of the Peace Accord in terms of policing was to create new procedures for policing handling of actual or potential political violence, and to introduce the notions of independent monitoring of police action and of multi-agency problem-solving (Rauch, 2000). While the presence of peace monitors did lead to improvements in certain aspects of policing (notably the policing of public gatherings), the Peace Accord code of conduct and the mechanisms for dealing with reported misconduct had little impact (Rauch, J. 2000). The researcher argues that, various scholars had conducted studies on police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism within the South African Police Service but not within the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Division. The researcher argues that, even after two decades South Africa in

democracy, violations of human rights still persisted in South Africa. The researcher also argues that, studies on police culture have good intentions and contributions in shaping the police in a democratic state of how to conduct their business. Changing of old style of policing by implementing the community policing which is more in police-community partnership is still an uphill for the South African Police Service. Arguably, it is possible the same with the SANDF Military Police Division members. That is one of the reasons, the researcher first conducts this study, in order to understand the position of the SANDF Military Police Official in terms police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

1.3. Research aim and objectives

1.3.1. Research aim

The aim of a research study states what the research tries to do; it carves out the direction of the study and also pointing to the desired research target (Denscombe, 2010). Therefore, the current study intended at establishing whether the Military Police Officials of the South African National Defence Force exhibit police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

1.3.2. Research objectives

Research objectives are often expressed through active sentences and normally starts in this fashion "in order to achieve this aim, I will collect, construct, produce, test, trial, measure, document, pilot, deconstruct, analyse (Thomson, 2014). Policing is an occupation that has experienced numerous transformations. What is critical are the implications that these changes have had on the cultural spirit that has long reinforced the police personality (Mkhize,

2016). This study is an effort to contribute expressively through the police culture entitlement theory, socialization theory and predisposition theory. The following are the research objectives:

- To explore the presence of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism within the Military Police Officials of the South African National Defence Force since the study is the first of its kind.
- Pilot study was conducted in order to identify gaps prior the dissemination of the questionnaires.
- Data was collected from the overall population of the SANDF Military Police Officials.
- Statistical Packages for Scientific Study (SPSS) has been used to analyse data to establish various variables.
- To determine how variables, differ from one another, that is rank, race, education, geographical arears where they work, in terms of gender, ethnicity.
- To determine the hypothesis for the study.
- To determine how to overcome impact of the negative attitude of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism within the Military Police Officials of the South African National Defence Force.
- To establish the implications of the police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism amongst the respondents of the Military Police officials.

1.4. Research question.

The research question puts into focus what the researcher precisely wants to find out (Goundar, 2012). The researcher should focus exactly on the phenomenon being investigated as this determines one's choice of either the quantitative or qualitative research design. Research questions are derived from the review of existing literature. The research question to be examinable, it must be relevant to what is already in the public domain regarding a particular subject (Denscombe, 2010). Therefore, this study attempted to investigate police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism though little or nothing

is said about the military police culture themes of solidarity, Isolation and cynicism. Precisely, no study has ever examined the attitudes of the Military Police Officials of the South African National Defence Force. The research question for this study is:

"Do currently employed Military Police Officials of the South African National Defence Force have attitudes in support of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation, and cynicism?"

1.5. Rationale for the study

Prior to the advent of democracy in South Africa by the year 1994, it is alleged that the Army Military Police of the former South African Defence Force (apartheid era defence force) partook in the human rights violations perpetrated against South Africans especially freedom fighters. Violations of human rights in South Africa persisted even after the Republic of South Africa had been a democratically country (Bruce, 2002). The death of South African National Defence Force member Zweli Kenneth Ndlozi at Germiston Police Station, in 1998, after he was allegedly apprehended by the by the Military Police and assaulted him before handed him over to the Germiston Police Station (Bruce, 2002). In 1986, the Military Police became part of the Counter Insurgency operation conducted by the South African Defence Force in Mamelodi East, and Tembisa (Tshabalala-Litchfield, 2004). Even after two decades of democracy in South Africa, acts of violence by the police against citizen is concerning. Police brutality in South Africa have been labelled as equal to those incidents experienced under apartheid and Marikina massacre (Underhill, 2013). The death of Mozambican taxi driver Mido Macia at the hands of the South African Police Service officers is a clear indication that stopping police brutality in South Africa is still an uphill (Underhill, 2013). About forty-nine cases of police brutality reported since start of lockdown, says Bheki Cele as of August 2020. The death of Collin Khoza as a result of

brutality against citizens of South Africa involving the South African National Defence Force members concerning (Mkhwanazi, 2020). Number of studies including Cockcroft, 2013; Steyn, 2015 and Mkhize, 2016, have found that, police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism do exist in police occupation, however differ indifference of degrees or difference of kind. Off all studies conducted on the police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism there is none conducted to the Military Police Officials of the South the South African National Defence Force. The researcher objectives are at establishing whether there is presence of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism within the sample of the Military Police Officials of the SANDF. The current study concluded that, police culture themes of solidarity and isolation do evince in the Military Police Officials of SANDF but not have police culture of cynicism.

1.6. Pilot study

The researcher conducted a pilot study with one hundred (N=100) Military Police Officials from five (5) military police units in Pretoria in October 2016. Seventy-seven (n=77) questionnaires were received back correctly completed while the remaining twenty-three (n=23) were returned either blank or partially completed, without the respondents' particulars. The survey instrument was designed based on Steyn (2004), thirty (30) items police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism questionnaire (PCSICQ) with the permission of the originator, Steyn (2004). Questions were amended to fit the military police environment. Thirty (30) items military police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism was developed as the survey instrument. A pilot study was conducted among the following units situated in Pretoria, Thaba Tshwane Military Police Area Office, Waterkloof Military Police Area Office, 13 Provost Combat Ready Company, Military Police Division

Headquarters and Dequar Military Police Area Office. The aim of the pilot study was to ensure that the amended questionnaire from police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism questionnaire (PCSICQ) to Military Police Culture Solidarity, Isolation and Cynicism Questionnaire (MPCSICQ) suited the military police environment. The feedback received from the completed questionnaires showed a positive feedback and some areas that needed further amendment on the instrument were identified and amended. The instrument was initially originated for the study conducted on the South African Police Service, the possibility is that, some of those who did not complete the questionnaire were in doubt of whether the instrument was really made for them since they are not South African Police. In order to be specific in calling some police of the military, the military should be always come before police to separate the two. The actual data were then collected. Those respondents who participated in the pilot study were excluded from participation in the main study and their completed questionnaires were added on the overall data. Some of the respondents who completed questionnaires but not finished raised their concerned that, they had fear of victimisation as they were not sure the researcher's explanation about the origin of the study. The cover letter with details of the study were attached to the questionnaires but could not convince some individuals within the respondents.

1.7. Data collection method

Thirty (30) items of the Military Police Culture Solidarity Isolation Cynicism Questionnaire (MPCSICQ) was the only method used to collect the data. The researcher was authorised by the Provost Marshal General (PMG), the Chief of the Military Police Division. Number of trusted senior ranks officials from

the Military Police Division Headquarters, Regions and from the independent units were requested to assist in administering the questionnaires. The researcher used the weekly Military Police Human Resource Courier Services to the Military Police Regions and to units and back to the Military Police Division Headquarters where I was working.Varrious Military Police units around Pretoria, the researcher personally administered the questionnaires. The researcher was given the platform in Pretoria units where Military Police Officials would be summoned into a hall to complete the questionnaires in the researcher's presence and the questionnaires for those who were absent were left blank to the trusted officials who volunteers. The support rendered by the Regional Commanders and Officers Commanding of the independent units and their staff as well as Area Provost Marshals made the job to much better managed and save more time on the researcher's side. A mechanism was set up to follow up on the status of the completion of questionnaires during board meetings and conferences of the Military Police Division Headquarters.

1.8. Demarcation of the study

A stratified sample is one that ensures that subgroups (strata) of a given population are each adequately represented within the whole sample population of a research study. For example, one might divide a sample of adults into subgroups by age, like 18–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, and 60 and above (Crossman, 2020). To start with, stratified random sampling divide the population into groups called Strata. The groupings (Strata) are the variables, that is rank strata, language strata, race strata, Units Strata, regions strata. Groupings according to military ranks will be as in three ranks categories, that are Officers, Warrant Officers and Non-commissioned officers. Race category will be Africans, Whites, Coloureds and Asians. Gender strata (Female versus

males). Units covers about twenty-three Military Police Area offices, while regions cover the Head Office (Military Police Division), Northern Military Police Region, Central Military Police Region, Military Police Academy and 13 Provost Company.

Fig. 1.1

- GAUTENG (Pretoria)
  - National Office
  - Northern Region
  - Military Police School
  - 13 Provost Mobile Unit
  - 1 Provost Reserve Unit.
- Free State (Bloemfontein)
  - Central Region.
- Northern Cape (Potchefstroom)
  - Western Region.
- Western Cape (Cape Town)
  - Southern Region.

Source: South Africa. 2012 www.pub.iaea.com

(Fig. 1.1. is the map of South Africa, showing the nine (n=9) provinces and districts where various units of the Military Police Division of the South African National Defence Force are stationed?

1.9. Research hypothesis

The actual test begins by considering two hypotheses. They are called the "null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis". These hypotheses *contain* opposing viewpoints (Illowksky & Dean : 2019). Illowksky and Dean arguments are, *H0:* the "null hypotheses" is a statement of no difference between sample means or proportions or no difference between a sample mean or proportion and a population mean or proportion. These authors further argued that, "alternative hypotheses" is just the opposite of "null hypotheses". Since the null and alternative hypotheses are contradictory, the researcher must examine evidence to decide whether there was enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis or not (Illowksky &

Dean: 2019). The mathematical symbol used for “null hypotheses” is H_0, while mathematical symbol for “alternative hypotheses” is H_a.

The study hypotheses as follows:

[1] Police officials in the South African National Defence Force evince attitudes in support of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

[2] The longer years of experience in the South African National Defence Force as a military police official, the stronger the attitudes in support of police culture of solidarity, police culture of isolation and police culture of cynicism.

[3] There are significant differences in the attitudes of South African National Defence Force Military Police Officials in terms of race.

[4] There are significant differences in the attitudes of South African National Defence Force police officials in terms of education.

[5] There are significant differences in the attitudes of South African National Defence Force police officials in terms of rank.

[6] There are significant differences in the attitudes of South African National Defence Force police officials in terms of geographical space where they are stationed (regions).

[7] There are significant differences in the attitudes of the South African National Defence Force Military Police Officials in terms geographical areas where they are stationed (units).

1.10. Definition of key study concepts

The definition of key concepts is crucial in any study as it orientates the study towards unpacking the conceptual meanings for an enhanced understanding of the thrust of the thesis. Densomber (2012) and Guthrie

(2010), in Mathebula (2018), argue that a research study is most likely to have key concepts and terms that need to be defined carefully to rid it of any ambiguities.

1.10.1. Culture

Fleury (2009) avers that a culture constitutes the values and meanings that influence human behaviour and organisational practices. Crank (2015) defines culture as a collective sense-making. In this context, sense-making has ideational, behavioural, social, structural and emergent elements, which translate into ideas, knowledge (correct, wrong, or unverifiable beliefs) and recipes for doing things. Mansoor and Murray (2019) argue that culture is generally multi-dimensional, set in a large social context, and reflected in an organisation's internal practices.

1.10.2. Police culture

Waddington (2008), in Mkhize (2016), argues that a police culture is an integration of informal prejudices, values, attitudes and work-related practices commonly found among the lower ranks of the police and these influence the exercise of discretion. It also refers to the police's solidarity, which may influence them to tolerate corruption and resist reform. Ingram, Poaline and Terrill (2013) argue that police culture is a concept too broadly and loosely defined to be adopted by a number of researchers (Ingram, Poaline & Terrill, 2013). Police culture can therefore be defined on the basis of foundational ethnographic accounts of policing, particularly the universally shared attitudes, values and norms that police officers use to cope with the strains encountered during their interaction with their clients (Ingram, Poaline

& Terrill, 2013). Police culture is perceived as characterised by dangerous and hostile citizens in the occupational environment, with punitive supervisors and administrators manning the police organisation (Ingram, Poaline, & Terrill, 2013). Police officers are described as being suspicious and distrustful of citizens, as theyhold negative attitudes towards supervision and administration, favouring aggressive patrol tactics and giving preference to narrow role orientations that emphasise selective law enforcement (Ingram, Poaline & Terrill, 2013). Precisely, police culture is viewed as a monolithic phenomenon understood in the context of cultural homogeneity (Ingram, Poaline & Terrill, 2013). The normal tradition of police culture undertakes that internal and external stress forms police culture and that this culture promotes certain styles of policing occupation (Terpstra & Schaap, 2013).

1.10.3. Military culture

Mansoor and Murray (2019) define military culture as the norms, ideas, customs, and beliefs, expressed by the military personnel. It is further argued that, the military culture is reflected in symbols, rituals, myths, and practices, that shape how an organization (the military) functions and adapts to external stimuli and that give meaning to its members." These authors further argue that military culture, just like culture in general, is multi-dimensional, set in a large social context, and is reflective of an organisation's internal practices. Therefore, the culture of a service is a complex aggregate of its affiliates' attitudes.

1.10.4. Police culture solidarity

Solidarity is a powerful bond that binds police officials together. It can be described as the glue that holds police subculture together. Solidarity among

the police sustains group identity; marks group boundaries and protects police officials from external oversight (Steyn, 2017). The police culture of solidarity is also described as the police's loyalty to their colleagues rather than loyalty to the police organisation and secrecy ensures solidarity among the police officers (Chen, 2016).

1.10.5. Police culture of isolation

Isolation is defined as an emotional and physical condition that bars members of one social group from relating to and interacting with members of another group (Chen, 2016). Reiner (2010) in Chen (2016), regard isolation as the key theme of police subculture closest to solidarity. Over the years, studies have distinguished the likelihood of police feeling isolated from their friends, the public, the legal system and even their own families (Steyn & Mkhize, 2016).

1.10.6. Police culture of cynicism

Cynicism is an inherent part of police culture (Abram, 20216). A cynical mind may seem like a negative facet of police life, but the ability to carefully assess situations and react accordingly is a sign of a seasoned and well-trained officer (Abram, 20216). Cynicism is a philosophical movement which emerged in Ancient Greek Era (Levent & Keser, 2016). The records of cynicism idea dates returned to the 4th century B.C. Cynicism, which has started to take its area in the literature of management considering Eighties, is regarded as a negative mindset that has cognitive, affective and behavioral components (Levent & Keser, 2016). Cynicism, as cited formerly, is a chief bad element of the police culture (McCartney & Parent, 2015).

1.10.7. Ethics

Dugger (2014) views police ethics as a system of moral values generally accepted as professional standards underpinning policing and such ethical values include allegiance, honesty, loyalty and courage. Basically, ethics is doing the right thing.

1.10.8. Military Police Agency (MPA)

Military Police Agency refers to the South African National Defence Force Military Police structure established in April 1999 as an amalgamation of the former Army Military Police, the former South African Air Force Military Police and the former South African Navy Military Police. The Military Police Agency comprised the Military Police Agency headquarters, four regions, namely, Northern, Central, Western and Southern Military Police Region, military police school,13 Provost Combat Ready Company and 1Provost. In January 2006, the Military Police Agency changed its name to the Military Police Division. The four regions provide the administrative link between the Military Police Division headquarters and military police area offices (police stations in the South African Police Service terms).

1.10.9. Military Police Division (MPD)

The Military Police Division refers to the South African National Defence Force Military Police. The Military Police Division was formerly the Military Police Agency which assumed the new name in 2006.

1.10.10. Northern Military Police Region (NMPR)

The Northern Military Police Region refers to one of the four regions and the

biggest region of the Military Police Division headquartered in Thaba Tshwane in Pretoria. This region constitutes the larger part of the Gauteng Province, North West Province, Mpumalanga Province and Limpopo Province. The Northern Military Police Region commands the following military police area offices (police stations): Thaba Tshwane, a large military police area office; Dequar, Waterkloof and Wonderboom, medium military police area office; Hoedspruit, Polokwane, Middelburg and Makhado, which are small Military Police area offices.

1.10.11. Central Military Police Region (CMPR)

The Central Military Police Region is one of the four regions of the Military Police Division manning KwaZulu-Natal Province, part of the Free State Province and part of the Eastern Cape Province. Its headquarters is in Bloemfontein, which is the regional headquarters commanding the following Military Police area offices, namely: Bloemfontein, which is a large Military Police area office; Durban, a medium Military Police area office; Mthatha, Kroonstad, Port Elizabeth and Ladysmith, which are small Military Police area offices and also the Central Military Police Correctional Facility.

1.10.12. Western Military Police Region (WMPR)

The Western Military Police Region refers to one of the four regions of the Military Police Division covering Northern Cape Province, parts of the Free State Province and part of the Eastern Cape Province. Its regional headquarters is in Potchefstroom, which is the regional headquarters administering the following Military Police Area Offices; Potchfstroom, a medium Military Police area office; Johannesburg, which is also a medium Military Police area office as well as Kimbarly and Lohathla, which are both

small Military Police area offices.

1.10.13. Southern Military Police Region (SMPR)

The Southern Military Police Region is one of the four regions of the Military Police Division covering the Western Cape Province, parts of the Free State Province, and parts of the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape Provinces. Its regional headquarters is in Cape Town and its jurisdiction extends to the following Military Police area offices; Wynberg, a large Military Police area office; Simonstown, a medium Air Force Base; Laangeweg, and Oudtshoren, which are small Military Police area offices and finally, the Southern Military Police Correctional Facility.

1.10.14. Military Police School/Military Police Academy

The Military Police School is also known as the Provost School and is situated in Thaba Tshwane, Pretoria. This is the only training institution for the entire SANDF and presumably the only one in Africa as well. The Military Police School is responsible for all the training of the Military Police from Cadets (recruits) to the rank of a Major. The Military Police School also receives trainees from different countries world-wide.

1.10.15. The 13 Provost Combat Ready Company (13 PRO)

The 13 Provost Combat Ready Company is situated in Thaba Tshwane in Pretoria. It is responsible for internal (borders) and external (Countries out of South Africa) deployments. It is also responsible for all the internal operations and yearly exercises such as supplying the Military Police with the required elements to balance the force in terms of Service Support (SS).

1.10.16. The 1 Provost Regiment (1 PRO)

This is the Reserve Force Unit situated in Thaba Tshwane it is responsible for the management and calling up of the Reserve Force members to buttress the 13 Provost Combat Ready Company in times of need. Each internal deployment comprises the Reserve Force members as part of the Military Police elements. This unit has very little personnel manning administrative work involving call-ups and the training of members of the Reserve Force.

1.10.17. Provost

Provost is a term that originated from the traditional English policing method dating back to the Feudal era when the state conscripted soldiers and used them for policing purposes, often subjecting them to extremely brutal conditions. It is against the same backdrop that the Military Police Corps (MPC) was formed during the Second World War, with absence without leave (AWOL) and mutiny being rampant. The soldiers also unleashed the same terror they themselves experienced on the population Military Police Agency (MPA, 2000).

1.10.18. Provost Marshal General (PMG)

The Provost Marshal General is the Commander of the Military Police Division. The title Provost Marshal General was assumed in 2006 as a shift from the Chief of the Military Police Agency. The rank of the PMG is a Brigadier General (Brig. Gen.) according to the South African Army (SAA) and the

South African Air Force (SAAF) rank structure. According to the South African Navy (SAN), it is the Rear Admiral Junior Great (R Adm. (JG)) and in civilian terms, the rank is equal to that of a Director. The PMG is responsible for commanding and controlling the Military Police Division and functions as its Accounting Officer.

1.10.19. Regional Provost Marshal (RPRO M)

The term Regional Provost Marshal refers to Military Police Regional Commanders conferred with the rank of a full Colonel. The R PRO M is responsible for commanding and controlling the region and is accountable to the PMG.

1.10.20. Area Provost Marshal (A Pro M)

The Area Provost Marshal is the commander of a military police area office (military police station). The rank differs with the size of the area, with a large area office being commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel, a medium area office being commanded by a Major and finall, a small area office being commanded by a Captain.

1.10.21. Military Police Official (MPO)

The Military Police Official (MPO) refers to a member of the South African National Defence Force authorised by the Chief of the South African National Defence Force or by any other officer designated by him, to perform police functions contemplated in Regulation 2; (2) perform police functions which include (a) maintenance of law and order, (b) the investigation of any offence or alleged offence, (c) the prevention of crime, for the purpose of enforcing

any provision of the Defence Act (Act No. 42 of 2002).

1.10.22. Community Policing (CP)

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes the development of organisational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address public safety issues that include crime, social disorder, and fear of crime (Wilson & Weiss: 2012). The philosophy assumes that the objective of the Military Police, namely to combat crime, can only be achieved through the collaborative effort of the Military Police Division, organisations and structures within the Department of Defence (DoD) and individual community members. The major objective of community policing is enshrined in the need to establish an active partnership between the police and the community through which crime, service delivery and police-community relations can jointly be fostered and appropriate solutions designed and implemented. This, however, requires that the police consciously strive to create an atmosphere in which potential community partners demonstrate willingness and ability to co-operate with the police Military Police Division (MPA: 2001).

1.10.23. Community Policing Forum (CPF)

The Community Policing Forum is a community-based structure established to propagate the prevention of crime directly link with the military police. According to the Military Police Directive (2014), Community Policing Forums seek to facilitate the development of partnership between the police and the community and to engage in joint problem identification and consultative problem-solving trajectories. These structures should not be misconstrued as

epitomes of personal interests or secondary objectives. While the Community Policing Forum has powers over the police, it is intended to enhance consultative and participatory decision-making with regard to the needs and priorities of the communities served by the police, and their decisions ought to be honoured (MPD Instruction, 2014).

1.11. Layout of the Thesis

This Thesis consists of eight (8) chapters outlined as follows:

1.11.1. Chapter 1: General Orientation

General Orientation unpacked the introduction, background to the study, research aim and objectives, research questions, rationale of the study. This chapter also deals with the pilot study, data collection methods, demarcation of the study, sample, hypotheses, definition of key study concepts, layout of the thesis and conclusion. The chapter defines the following key study concepts: culture, police culture, military culture, institutional culture, police culture of solidarity, police culture of isolation, police culture of cynicism, ethos, ethics, code of conduct, Military Police Agency, Military Police Division, Northern Military Police Region, Central Military Police Region, Western Military Police Region, Southern Military Police Region, the distinction between large, medium and small area offices, Military Police School/Military Police Academy, the 13 Provost Combat Ready Company, Provost Marshal General, Regional Provost Marshal, Area Provost Marshal, Community Policing and Community Policing Forum and Methodology.

1.11.2. Chapter 2: Historical background of the Military Police of South Africa

This chapter covers the historical background of the Military Police of South Africa from 1912 to 1999. Deliberations begins by historical background of the South African Corps of the Military Police. Transitional period April 1994 to the April 1999 well discussed. The amalgamation of the Military Police April 1999, followed by the establishment of the Military Police Agency April 1999.

1.11.3. Chapter 3: Military Police Division as a Bureaucratic

The chapter explores the Military Police Division (MPD) as a bureaucratic organisational and its culture of doing its business as the only policing entity of the South African National Defence Force. Chapter Three covers the constitutional mandate or the legal framework of the MPD. It covers the MPD hierarchy, regional hierarch, area or unit hierarchy and chain of command which demonstrates its bureaucrats. Chapter 3 also unpacked how the Military Police Division function in supporting the Department of Defence of South Africa based on its functional guidelines.

1.11.4. Chapter 4: Police Culture Themes of Solidarity, Isolation and Cynicism

The chapter reviews literature on police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism. It also covers sources of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism; the impact of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism; negative impact of the police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism as well as overall analysis of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

1.11.5. Chapter 5: Theoretical Foundation

This chapter covers police culture within the context of a theoretical foundation underpinned by the Entitlement Theory, the Socialisation Theory and the Predisposition Theory and lastly gives the conclusion.

1.11.6. Chapter 6: Research Methodology

This chapter presents the research methodology. It presents the chapter introduction, research design and approach, data collection methods, sampling procedure, research problem and objectives, non-parametric-tests used, parametric test used and the conclusion.

1.11.7. Chapter 7: Data Analysis

The chapter presents data analysis. It covers aspects such as chapter introduction, biographical data, the measuring of police culture; solidarity, isolation and cynicism; frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses in respect of rank; frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses in respect of race; frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses in respect of education; frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses in respect of geographical area (region), and frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses according to geographical area (Unit), and conclusion.

1.11.8. Chapter 8: Conclusion

The conclusion chapter concludes study by answering research questions and hypotheses, the key study findings which presents study sample, analysis of the theoretical foundation, analysis of the literature review, comparison of previous SANDF Military Police study, study comparison Steyn, Mkhize. This chapter also study contributions, implications, recommendations, summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE MILITARY POLICE OF SOUTH AFRICA

2.1. Introduction

Military history is acknowledged as one of the respected discipline of study to the society as well to the professional soldiers (Manning: 2009). The historic heritage of the Military Police in South Africa is one of the crucial factor deemed obligated to investigate for this chapter. The Military Police Division is an entity inside the South African National Defence Force responsible for keeping discipline of the force, maintenance of law and order, combat crime, investigates criminal cases or alleged cases (Xobiso: 2018). Looking at the history of the Military Police in South Africa, the role and functioning of the Military Police department has considerably modified after the integration of the non-statutory and statutory forces (Xobiso:2018). The military police known as a disciplinary force, composed of soldiers, that exercises police and related functions in armies. Generally, their primary task is to maintain law and order, prevent and investigate crime within the army, and operate confinement facilities. The military police are also engaged in combat as infantry, when required to do so (https://www.britannica.com/topic/military-police.)

2.2. South African Corps of the Military Police 1912 -1999

2.2.1. Overview

Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004), Xobiso (2018) the history of the South African Corps of the Military Police dates back to the British occupation of South Africa after the Anglo-Boer War. These authors further contended that, the 1912 Act 14 of the Union of South Africa gave rise to the South African Mounted Rifles (SAMR) and the South African Police (SAP).

Lillie (1982) argued that, South African Mounted Rifles consisting of five regiments was charged with the law enforcement responsibilities. Lillie further stated that, each regiment was allocated a portion of the Union of Defence Force in which it was charged with the duty of maintaining law and order.

2.2.2. Brief history of the South African Army Military Police

The South African Mounted Rifles changed into the South African Field Artillery (SAFd A) in 1922 and became the foundation of the military policing up to the year 1938. That was the moment when the announcement of two hundred and ninety (290) soldiers formed the South African Corps of the Military Police (SACMP) in 1938. Later, with the eruption of the World War II in 1939 to 1945, the South African Corps of the Military Police was changed to the Military Police Corps (MPC). It should be noted that, during that era, South Africa was under British governance and by implications, the provost influenced the Military Police Corps. Provost should be known as the old English policing (unfashionable policing methods) when soldiers used for policing purposes and subjecting them to extremely brutal conditions. Absent without leave (AWOL) and mutiny were the common offences committed during the World War II resulted for formation of the Military Police Corps. Soldiers also inflicted the same fear on the population that they themselves experienced. This treatment of the inmates based on observation, was inherited by the apartheid regime since the treatment of the inmates in military police cells were treated inhumanly. The military police were part of the system of the government with laws that were extremely brutal to humankind. The principle of the “accused” remaining innocent until found or proven guilty by a court of law in terms of the current Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (CRSA) didn’t exist. Police brutality was widely practised in most of the detention barracks within the military police. Under the current government, the Constitution has addressed some of the issues of abuse of power that characterised by the military police during apartheid era. The fact that the Constitution comes first does not mean there must be a soft hand on crime; it means that military police officials must ensure there are no violations of human rights when exercising their powers

(Xhobiso, 2018; Tshabalala-Litchfield, 2004; Lillie, 1982).

2.2.3. Brief history of SA Air Force Police 1976-1999

The SA Air Force Police are also associated to the South African Corps of the Military Police (SACMP) according to the information retrieved from Military Police Agency Website (www.mpagency@web.co.za. It is stated that, during World War II, members of the Royal Air Force (RAF) Police were attached to the wartime Military Police Corps help to maintain discipline over members of the SA Air Force (SAAF) and to the Royal Air Force (RAF) personnel attached to the SAAF. In September 1994, there was a requirement for the SAAF to have its own military police force within the SAAF and the status quo remained since they had the own since 1976. Captain J.C. Marais was the first Senior Staff Officer to be appointed as the Commander of the SAAF Military Police on the 14 July 19976. Under his command, the Captain had (1) 1 x Flight Sergeant, (2) 1 x Sergeant, (3) 2 x Corporals. It is argued that, the personnel for the SAAF Police were from the South African Police (SAP) and the South African Railway Police (SARP), but many members of the SACMP later transferred to the new police organisation. Over the years this organisation grew from five members operating from SAAF Headquarters in Church Street Pretoria to over 150 members operating at nineteen (19) different locations. It is also argued that, a Commandant (CMDT), Lieutenant Colonel de Beer was Senior Staff (SSOO) of SAAF Police in 1987 and was later replaced by Lieutenant Colonel (Lt Col) Potgieter e was later replaced by Lt Col P.J. Potgieter as SSO SAAF Police. It contended that, two years later Lt Col Potgieter also retired and was in turn replaced by Lt Col L.R. Prinsloo. For a short while during 1996 the SAAF Police were under the control of the Inspector General of the SAAF, but on 1 July 1996 the SAAF Police were placed under the administrative control of Chief of Air Staff Personnel (CAS Pers). Lt Col M.J Swanepoel took over as SSO SAAF Police on the 1 February 1997 until transferred to the South African Corps of the Military Police (SACMP). The functions of the SA Air Force Police are: (1) Maintenance of law, order and discipline; (2) Prevention of crime; (3) Investigation of

crime which are the same with that of the South African Army Police and that of the South African Navy Police.

2.2.4. Brief history of the Naval Police 1890-1999

The history of the Naval Military Police is closely connected to that of the South African Corps of the Military Police (SACMP) as recorded on the Military Police Agency Instruction of 2001 (MPA 2001:2). It is reflected on the said military police instruction that and also to Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004), that the Dockyard Police was formed in Simon's town in 1890. In 1973, the title of the Dockyard Police was changed to Naval Police. The Detention Barracks remained their responsibility together with a responsibility for the security of all South African Navy establishments on land and sea. It is argued that five years later the Naval Police and SACMP (Navy) Detachment amalgamated to form Naval Police Branch. It is further argued that, the Marine Branch of the South African Navy was re-established in 1980. It is established that the Marines took over Dockyard security responsibility in 1982. It is argued that, based on the above changes, the most of the Naval Police on the strength of the Naval Provost Unit transferred to the Marine Branch. It is stated that, the few remaining criminal investigators and traffic officers remained to form the naval Provost Unit, situated at Simon's town. The Naval Provost Unit and sub-units were disbanded in March of 1990. The Naval Military Police Stations at Naval branch was retained but the personnel were reallocated from the Naval Military Police Stations at Naval Base Simons town, SAS Immortelle, SAS Scorpion, SAS Saldanha and SAS Wingfield. These SA Naval Military Police Stations became integral parts of their parents' units. It is stated that, the Naval Police was transferred to the SANDF Military Police Agency in 1999. This change of command effectively meant that they ceased to function as a separate police organization, but this in turn brought about greater opportunities and powers as their jurisdiction was now extended to all members of the SANDF and was no longer restricted to only the SA Navy.

2.2.5. The Provost

The Provost as part of the history of the South African Corps of the Military Police is crucial. Litchfield-Tshabalala (2004:49) argues that the following definitions of the term 'provost' are taken from feudal literature which demonstrated the harshness of the calling as well as difficulties of a policeman on the ground. The author further contends that, the Articles of War by Charles 1 of England defines provost firstly, "the provost must have a horse to be used to attend to his day to day provost work, failing which his or her job cannot be effective. The Provost must ride from one garrison to another to see that the soldiers do not do crime (Tshabalala-Litchfield 2004). Secondly, provost to be seen as an authority more strong and terrible than all of the evil signs and witchcraft. It is further argued that the provost culture ran deep within the Army Military Police, and the name provost was adopted for the central training school located in Pretoria. The more recent history of the Army Military Police started when the National Party came to power in 1948. After the Second World War, the Military Police Corps was renamed the South African Corps of Military Police (SACMP) which was first initiated in 1938 (Tshabalala-Litchfield 2004). On the basis of the above characteristics of the term "Provost" the researcher argues that dealing with crime is by no means easy and requires a strong arm but respect for human dignity must be maintained at all times in terms human rights as stipulated in the Constitution, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996). Based on observation, the military police during apartheid years were very harsh when dealing with crime. There were beliefs that offenders had to be ill-treated as a deterrent so that they would not commit further offences in the future and victims of these human rights violations were predominantly blacks. Whether hush punishment deter criminals from committing crimes or not it is arguable, however the Human rights are against hush punishments of offenders including corporal punishments. The offenders were punished severely, including sand bags drills and corporal punishment in the event of non-cooperation. In the new South Africa, constitutionally, anyone who violates human rights, regardless of the status or type of work he/she is doing, should be punished by a court of law, including military police officials. The researcher also concurs

with Litchfield-Tshabalala's argument that the provost culture ran deep within the Army MPs, and that the name "provost" was adopted for the central training school located in Pretoria. The military police during the apartheid era were part of that system.

2.2.6. Military Police involvement in Counter-Insurgency operations

The involvement of the South African Corps of the Military Police (SACMP) is one other issue that come up in the history of the military police in South Africa. Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004) stated that, the South African Corps of the Military Police was involved in the military operations in the South West Africa (Namibia) in 1968. When President P.W. Botha came to power, the Military Police received a unit status in 1978, when P.W. Botha became President of South Africa. The South African Corps of the Military Police as a unit became involved in the Operations Moduler, Hooper and Packer (Counter-Insurgency Operations) from 1987 to 1988 in Angola. According to Tshabala-Litchfield (2004) it is on record that the last group of the South African Defence Force (SADF) soldiers to leave South West Africa (Namibia) to meet the United Nations deadline were the South African Corps of the Military Police units in 1989. These military police units were called South West Africa Provost Unit and the Northern Logistical Command Provost Unit. Considering all the counter-insurgency that was performed by the security forces, it is obvious that the military police did take part in all these activities to defend the government of the day.

According to Litchfield-Tshabalala (2004:49), the Provost School was also deployed along counter-insurgency lines from 14 June, 1986, in Mamelodi East and Tembisa. In order to accommodate the large numbers of MPs who had been stationed in South West Africa and to find newer roles for the SACMP, about 500 were re-trained and the border Customs and Excise Police was formed in 1991. This training took place at Provost School; however, the project was abandoned in 1992, presumably due to the democratisation of society taking place at the time (Tshabalala-Litchfield:2004)). The author further argues that, after the launch of the South African National Defence Force in 1994, the South African Corps of the

Military Police became known as the Army Military Police. It is clear that the cultural heritage inherited by the Army Military Police from the South African Corps of the Military Police as well as from its predecessor, the South African Field Artillery (SAFd A), is one damaged with brutality and racism. Like its mother body, the South African Army, the Army Military Police have tested the full might of the total Strategy and its counter-insurgency operations both internally and externally. Presumably, the organisational culture was that of suppression and hushed-up subjugation typical of its mother body.

The military police in South Africa has a historical chronology dating back to before the First World War. Very interestingly, the existing forces were normally converted to military police, unlike the current system where military police officials are recruited from basic training and then become military police officials. Some information is missing on the clause mentioned by Litchfield-Tshabalala in comparison with the information obtained from the South African Corps of Military Police. “The South African Mounted Rifles disbanded in 1922 and all personnel transferred to South African Police”. It is also interesting that, at some stage, the defence force was without its own police force (military police) when the South African Mounted Rifles disbanded in 1922 and all personnel transferred to the South African Police. It is clear that the South African Police during that period conducted policing activities for the military, unlike today when the South African Police Service is not responsible for policing activities within military boundaries. The South African Corps of the Military Police do not have jurisdiction over rape and murder cases within the Republic of South Africa but the South African Police Service do. However, the Military Police have jurisdiction all forms of criminality outside the borders of the Republic of South Africa, specifically when taking part in the United Nations Peace Keeping Operations which remarkable. This is the indication that the South African Corps of the Military Police are trained to investigate rape and murder cases though not mandated to do so within the Republic South Africa.

Badsha (2011) provided the history of the South African Corps of the Military Police online retrieved from website (www.sa-corps-military-police-reorganised). Badsha, (2011) argues

that, “shortly after the outbreak of World War II on the 10th of November 1939, the proclamation number 276 of the Government Gazette 2699 was published. This proclamation came up with the name change of the South African Corps of Military Police to the Military Police Corps (MPC). These changes came a year after it was named South African Corps of the Military Police as a unit of the permanent force on the 1st of November 1938. It brought all Military Police detachments under the control of one commanding Officer, a Lieutenant Colonel (Commandant) and later a Colonel. It is argued that, such step improved discipline and assured uniformity in procedures within the Military Police Corps. The Military Police Corps’ responsibility was the maintenance of discipline within the South African Defence Force by measures such as the practice of investigative pickets at vital centres such as Defence Headquarters, the institution of day and night patrols, investigation of complaints against military personnel where unit enquiries were unsuccessful, and apprehension of absentees from the Union Defence Force (UDF). Duties such as taking responsibility for the guarding of unit lines, or the preliminary investigation of minor offences, were to be undertaken by the units themselves, which usually possessed their own Regimental Police. Based on the observation, this is still a common practice in the South African National Defence Force. Regimental Police or the Base Protection personnel are responsible to the minor disciplinary aspects within unit lines such as access control to the military base and investigation of minor cases within the unit. While Badsha (2011) argue that the South African Corps of the Military Police are responsible for criminal investigations while the units that are supported by the military police eligible to conduct their own Board of Enquiries when requires.” The researcher argues that, such administration is still applicable even today in the South African National Defence Force. The Military Police in the SANDF provides policing services including investigation of criminal cases, but do not conduct Board of Inquiries. Badsha (2011) argues that, Three Provost Companies of the South African Corps of the Military Police rendered valuable service in North Africa and one in Italy during World War II (WW2). The title of the Military Police Corps was returned to that of its original formation, namely the South African Corps of Military Police, on 18 October 1946. The researcher argues that, even today, the South African Corps of the Military Police still exist as Corps of

the Military Police Division. On 21 October 1998 the South African Cabinet approved a Parliamentary White Paper on South African Participation in International Peace Missions. Currently the Military Police is taking part in many external operations: (1) United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Operation Mistral). South Africa and Bangladesh are the only Troop-Contributing Countries for the military police contingents called United Nations Military Police Contingents responsible for policing all forces deployed in DRC. (2) United Nations Mission in Burundi, which was closed after the country's situation became stable. (3) United Nations Mission in Sudan (Cordite). (4) Operation Thebe in DRC, an operation responsible for training the DRC Defence Force called FRDC. The Military Police are doing very well in these operations.

According Wingrin Consulting information retrieved from: https://www.saairforce.co.za/ the/ squadrons/96/saaf-police undated, 'a requirement for an own police force within the South African Air Force was determined in 1974. The function of this police entity within the South African Air Force was the maintenance of law, order and discipline, Prevention of crime, Investigation of crime. On the 14th of July 1976, the first Senior Staff Officer of the South African Air Force Police was appointed. Tshabala-Litchfield (2004) argues that the South African Naval Police and the South African Air Force Police were established from then the existing South African Corps of Military Police staffs in 1976. It should be noted that, based on the above argument, prior 1976, there were no Army, or Air Force and no Naval Miliatry Police, but only military police for the whole former South African Defence Force of the time. Tshabala-Litchfield (2004) argue that, various "homelands" Military Police organisations were also established during this period. During the integration process in 1994, the majority of the Military Police personnel from Non-Statutory Forces (Umkhonto weSizwe and APLA) joined the South African Corps of Military Police and some joined the South African Air Force Police and South African Navy Police. However, each arm of service then functioned independently from one another. They were functioning under their unit commanders unlike the current South African Corps of the Military Police which are commanded by one commander, the Provost Marshal General (Brigadier General in rank and equal to Rear Admiral Junior Grade

South African Navy). The reader should take into cognisance that, the military police operated independently according to their arm of service (Army, Air Force and Navy) up to 1999 when all arms of service military police amalgamated into one South African National Defence Force namely, the Military Police Agency and later the Military Police Division. More deliberations on the amalgamation will follow after the Transitional period below.

2.2.7. The Transitional period April 1994- April 1999

Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004) argue that the "transitional period: April 1994–April 1999, there had been no written history with regards to the organisational preparations, the information in this section has been gathered mostly from interviews and inferences from the past, as well as deductions from current conditions. The researcher in agreement with the above author argues that, even the time of his research, in 2020, it was hard to get some publications on the transitional period 1994 to 1999 involving the South African Corps of the Military police. However, the researcher acknowledges that, the White Paper, Draft dated 1995 on Defence provides foundation of the transitional period which involved all aspects of the birth of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). By implications, the entire process affected the South African Corps of the Military Police dearly, like all other divisions, formations and other Corps.

Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004) further argues that, "the 1994 was marked by the birth of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF). This means that, the SANDF came through the integration of the seven different forces plus the Kwa-Zulu Police (KZP). By implications, the process started with the recognition of former Non-Statutory Forces, which Umkhonto we Sizwe, known as (MK) army wing of the African National Congress (ANC). The Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), army wing of the Pan African Congress (PAC). The recognition process also involved former Statutory forces, Transkei Defence Force(TDF) Bophuthatswana Defence Force (BDF), Venda Defence Force (VDF), Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) known as (TBVC) states and later stage, the KwaZulu-Natal Police (KZP). The focus

for the study in this chapter is on the historic events involving the South African Corps of the Military Police. During the integration process, those who worked as military police from their former forces, it is argued that, they joined the South African Corps of the Military Police represented in all Arms of Services' divisions, formations and units. Arms of Services means the South African Army, South African Air Force, South African Navy and the South African Military Health Service.

The transition period affected all Arms of Services, Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004) directed her arguments more on the unjust process of the transitional period affected the former Non-Statutory Forces who joined the South African Corps of the Military Police at the South African Navy. In supporting the above author, the researcher argues that, transition period indeed affected all Arms of Service, broken down to division, formations and units. This process which was mainly run by the former SADF base on their qualification on number of issues such as expertise on Human Resources which started with the demobilisation process of the former SADF, former TBVC armies, MK, APLA. Formulation of new South African National Defence Force was also fundamental during transition period. The formulation of the SANDF Military Police Headquarters structure downwards to the unit structures and detachments which are the smallest units. During staffing process of members to the existing structures aiming at integrating various former forces into one SANDF. Frustration of soldiers who were leaving their home units and their families were broken down. An example would be an individual who would be transferred from one unit to another unit which more than 1000 kilometres while not even ranked to the senior management, who earns peanuts. As Tshabalala-Litchfield's argument, earlier, staffing process was too unfair and unjust since members from various former forces were transferred from their own home units to quite far units without even prior warning. The narrative of one Warrant Officer, they left Mthatha at the Eastern cape by bus to his new Military Police unit in Mpumalanga. On their arrival in the middle of the night, they were not even expected, no food and sleeping arrangements was made. They were obliged to sleep in the Military Holding cells like arrested persons. While the Lieutenant Colonel's narrative was, on their arrival in the new unit in Group 15 in Pretoria,

they were not expected and the unit itself was not even a military police unit. They were persuaded to join the unit to become unit guards and sentries which they deny and went by themselves looking for a Military Police unit in the area and they lookout for a nearby Military Police unit. There was not even a follow up process by the old unit authorities. This is the indication that, the process was just unjust. Staffing and transfer of members was purely a former SADF's primary task. Favourable members received better positions while those not favoured were left without posts. Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004) further argues that the South African Navy authorities displayed a conspicuous reluctance to take in the other forces, especially ex-Non- Statutory Force members, and as a result only an insignificant number of the former MK members that managed to get into the South African Navy Police. The argument was that former Non-Statutory members were inexperienced in maritime or naval affairs, which was ironic because at the time since the South African Navy at that time, was recruiting matriculants with no previous military background. The author argues that, the intentions of the South African Navy was to make those recruited individual candidates for Commissioned Officers after a year at the Naval College. The author argues that, judging from the previously explained professional discrimination displayed by both the South African Navy and Air Force Military Police, discussed under the topic on organisational culture, this was not an expected attitude. As the controlling authority over Naval Military Police in 1994, decisions of the South African Navy affected the South African Naval Military Police. One issue of concern from the author's arguments was that, former Non- Statutory members integrated into the Navy lost their integration status, which is the recognition of prior military experience. This recognition of prior military experience determined rank, that is, becoming a Non- Commissioned Officer (NCO) or a Commissioned Officer (CO), seniority, salary notch (in certain instances), mustering (particular field such as personnel, engineering, intelligence, etc), future post and orientation as well as bridging courses. It meant that members were taken into the Navy as recruits, without any rank, namely, as seamen. Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004) contended that the only exception was in the case of about eleven (11) former Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres who were trained at the USSR Naval Academy. The South African Navy was willing to bestow officers' ranks on all of the eleven (11) ex-MK members.

As a result of this, integration produced three peculiar features in the South African Naval Military Police. According to the author, the first feature is that former Non-Statutory Forces members who found their way into the South African Naval Military Police lost their integration status, so they were all ranked as seamen (privates or riflemen in army terms), except one member who had come across from Chief of the South African National Defence Force's personal staff (VIP driving). Apart from higher authority intervention, he was also in possession of a policing higher diploma (Egypt) and related work experience in the security field. He was accorded the rank of Warrant Officer Class 2. In spite of the junior status, members reveal that their reception was civil and professional and the MP members did not exhibit any visible resentment or prejudice towards them. In simple terms, the researcher argues that, the former Non-Statutory Forces were not welcomed at all. The author contended that, she presumed that those South African Naval Military Police victimising former Non- Statutory members, did not participate in the integration decisions and negotiations made by the mother body, the South African Navy, so they were free from any complex displayed by the South African Navy at the time. Furthermore, based on the above arguments, the South African Naval Military Police had lost a significant number of their members to the marines, who were assigned external policing Counter Insurgency tasks, and then retrenched in 1990. So, from a professional point of view, they were only too glad to receive 'manpower' in order to ease the tight shifts and watches. For this reason, integrated members were exposed to relevant hands-on training as well as the required formal courses between 1994 and 1999. Secondly, another peculiar feature of the South African (SA) Naval Military Police during this time was its semi-autonomous status. When compared with its counterparts, (Army and Air Force) the Naval MPs were by far the most 'self-governing' because the mother body, the Navy, did not exercise very much command and control over this structure. The SA Military Police were simply not viewed as a top priority transformation imperative. As a result, former Non- Statutory Force members integrated into the Naval Military Police received a far better reception and exposure compared to their counterparts in the mother body, the SA Navy. The third peculiarity was the structure of the SA Naval MPs. Notwithstanding, the relative size of the mother body, the SA Navy, the SA Naval Military

Police were by far the smallest of the three SANDF Military Police structures. The highest rank was Warrant Officer Class 1, which meant there were no officers at all. The effect was that competition for resources was healthy and reliance on each other very important. Scarcity of personnel was acute, therefore the Naval MPs functioned as a family, as every member was needed. Consequently, former force differences that threatened unity in other SANDF structures during this time were not as fierce. If the Naval MPs had been entirely free from mother body influence during this time, the structure would have been more dynamic, transformed and united. The few limitations and constraints that did exist originated with the mother body, limitations and constraints such as denial of integration status to former Non-Statutory Force members, or the lack of structural growth, affecting upward mobility. On the other hand, of all the integrated forces, the Army received the largest intake. Of the ex-SADF camp, it was also the chief negotiator in the Joint Military Coordinating Committee Talks because of its privileged position in terms of power relations with other services, a position which stemmed from its involvement with the Total Strategy. Therefore, if any former South African Defence Force service had any reservations about accepting former Non- Statutory Force members, the South African Army had several. Unfortunately, unlike South African Naval Military Police, the South African Army Military Police had also been involved in Counter Insurgency, so it was a union of two evils, meaning that both the mother body and the South African Military Police structure lacked a neutral and professional approach to race relations and professional policing, having been contaminated by the jack boot management methods of Counter Insurgency. The effects on the South African Army Military Police during transition miscellaneous. In the first instance, South African Army Military Police had to struggle with a large number of former Non- Statutory Force and the Statutory Force from the former TBVC and Kwa-Zulu Police intakes. This exerted pressure on an already overloaded structure, because during the Total Strategy period the South African Army Military Police had received large numbers of intakes in order to stay abreast of the increasing number of tasks related to Counter Insurgency activities. As a result, the integration of members did not receive the full attention and exposure that the process had received in the South African Naval Military Police. Secondly, the inflated numbers, linked with inherited distorted race

relations emanating from Counter Insurgency philosophies, led to a very cold reception of integrating members. Resentment and prejudice were openly displayed and the consequences were many. The most important being that integrating members were not integrated into the family, so they remained 'the other' throughout the transition period. Thirdly, although some members' integration status was recognised, the bulk came in as privates. Those whose status was recognised were accorded junior Non-Commissioned Officers ranks, with only a trickle of senior Non- Commissioned Officers and a handful of officers, mainly junior officers. Fourthly, integrated members did not progress as a single intake group, which is common practice for the military everywhere, because rank progression and course qualification are worked out according to a mean average, and time in rank is progressive. Unlike civilian upward mobility where members can jump levels, skipping ranks in the military requires policy intervention because it is an irregularity. Yet with these members the mean average was not followed, so while some followed the normal rank progression, the majority either stagnated at the rank of private until the time of the research in 2000 (requirement was only a year or two at the most) or progressed only once, when they could have been promoted three times already, if the mean average rank promotion policy had been applied. It is fair to state that only a handful had been promoted twice by 2000, and the majority of these promotions were junior Non-Commissioned officers, that is, from private to corporal.

Judging from Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004) arguments and based on the researcher' observation while working as rifleman at the time from the former Transkei Defence Force (TDF), the transitional period was not properly managed across all Arms of Service, Divisions and Formations. The researcher's critiques begin with the former South African Defence Force (SADF) taking the lead amongst all former armies participated in the transition process. Although there was presence of observers (BMET) during the transitional period, researcher believed more shortcomings were observed. Starting with the integration process, former SADF took charge of the whole process including demobilisation of the former armies, retraining process and all Human Resources aspects. Staffing of members from former Non-

Statutory Forces and Statutory Forces former TBVC homelands was not properly managed across the board. Unfairness and ill-treatment of most junior ranks took a centre stage. After the retraining of all soldiers participated in the retraining process, staffing process started which was a hectic and frustrating process to the affected members of different former forces especially those from the former homelands. Former homelands had their structures fixed, units with correct hierarchical systems. Therefore, appointments of the former Non-Statutory forces to units from the former homelands unit nearer to their home was going to be the best. The opposite was the appointments and transfers of most junior members who were transferred to far away units from their old units in the name integration. For instance, some members were transferred from Mthatha Eastern Cape to Kimberly or Upington or Cape Town. Some of these members were earning approximately R2000 a month. How would such person manage traveling to visit his families with such a salary? During this time, the researcher was part of those groupings, this was a very strenuous and frustrating process. That is the reason the researcher argues that; the process of integration was not done properly. This process affected most of the soldiers from former homelands in the name of TBVC. The researcher argues that, quite a number of affected members resigned from the SANDF, some simple went on absent without leave (AWOL), the so called abscond from work and many families broke. Many were offered perseverance packages in a form of getting read of them after being under pressure due to bad work conditions. Not only the members of the South African Corps of the Military Police but affected the other divisions. More research is required on this aspect, to establish the impact of the transition period to soldiers and families who became victims of transition period.

Without limiting the challenges of the transition period to the Military Police, Associated Press Archive (1994) and Business Day (1994) recorded challenges at the Wallmansthal Military Base 50 km from Pretoria, complaints of the former MK members were observed. This crisis leads to about 500 former MK members marched to the Union Buildings. It is argued that they arrived at night and demanded to see the President Nelson Mandela and presented their grievances. The President of the ANC then Mr Nelson Mandela agreed that, their complaints

were legitimate and valid. Then the President of the ANC and of the RSA met the SANDF authorities including General Meiring first SANDF Chief, General Siphiwe Nyanda then Acting Chief of Staff, Minister of Defence Force Mr Joe Modise and the SANDF Command Council. He addresses the genuine grievances to be attended to, namely: that, members of the liberation forces and that of the Bantustan armies (TBVC states) were being accommodated rather than integrated, that the process was very slow, that racism was still rife in the camps; and that living conditions were very bad. The researcher is of the view that, ill-treatment of the former liberation forces members and that of the Bantustan soldiers went on for some time and obviously, there more victims of this. The publications above further mentioned that, half of the 7000 of former MK members that were Wallmansthal during transition left the camp and never went back. That is the reason that, the researcher believes there is still more to investigate on the victims of SANDF transition period at a large scale.

During interview with one Military Police Senior Officer, a Lieutenant Colonel, in supporting the researcher that, Transition Period for the SANDF and Military Police was not properly managed throughout. The Lieutenant Colonel is a former TBVC states members, and was asked about his experiences of the Transition period. The Lieutenant Colonel argued that, he was a Private or Rifleman meaning he was not a rank caring member at that moment. He started on how the National Peace Keeping Force was structured and resourced in terms of offices with complete equipment such as, such as computers concluded that, those computers were supplied by the former SADF only. He believed it was only former SADF had such knowledge while former TBVC states formers defence forces did not have. By implications, the same former SADF members had better knowledge of how their computers operates, while former TBVC states former defence force were computer illiterate then. His conclusion and worry was, the transition process was going to be unfair to some extent, favouring those with computer knowledge skills. During that time, the former liberation armies were not even ranked during that period which were also ranked by the same SADF. The Lieutenant Colonel argued that, problems observed during training of former MK in Wanmansthal where former MK General's vehicles were stoned by the disgruntled former

MK members in the training camp. Their disgruntlement resulted to the former MK members under training stoning of the vehicles of their former MK Generals visited Wanmansthal. The same story was also recorded by the, Associated Press Archive (1994) and Business Day (1994). The researcher argues that the use and acceptance of SADF's coco brown military uniform was one indication that, the process did not have good image. Former Non-Statutory forces (MK and APLA) and former TBVC states former forces (statutory forces) were obliged to dump their former uniform and use SADF's coco brown uniform which was associated with number of brutal killings by the SADF mainly black liberation movements followers. One would have expected that new SANDF's new uniform was supposed to be used on day one of the integration process in order for the process to pass fairness. One other issue was the fact that, former SADF members were the one facilitated the process starting from receiving members from both former non-statutory forces and TBVC states formers forces to the camps and train them. Though there few elements of BMET as observers but they in small scale. This allowed the former SADF members in charge of the process to illtreat their former enemies during training. The Lieutenant Colonel continue with narrative from the Military Police Camp perspective and argued that the Military Police were embraced by former MK and APLA statutory forces military police and former Bantustan's military police. Critical issues establish from the Lieutenant Colonel's narrative were: firstly, the Military Police units were dominated by former SADF. Most office work was done through computer which was a challenge to the former MK, APLA and former TBVC. Language bearer was Afrikaans which was also the challenge to the other former forces except SADF. Former MK, APLA and former TBVC military police were not allowed to go for patrols with the supervision of at list one SADF member even if is the most junior used to be in charge. Former MK, APLA and former TBVC's primary tasks were patrols (crime prevention) which was regarded as the work for useless members. Investigation and Client Service Centre was meant for the former SADF with computer skills. According to the narrative, they were laughed and asked by one of the former SADF member in Afrikaans, "Julle twee?" meaning only you two? That was the indication of this former SADF members disbelieve and lack of confidence on the former MK, APLA and former TBVC military police officials. Even when an individual offended one of the former MK,

APLA and former TBVC (acts of ill-discipline) from former SADF, it was difficult to take the necessary disciplinary actions since the same former SADF individual needed to be disciplined, would just convince the authorities otherwise in Afrikaans and case closed while the Englishman left in the dark. Ranks of the former TBVC military police did not matter while former MK and APLA were not even ranked at that time. This is a clear indication that, transition period had some short comings.

The Lieutenant Colonel further argue that, communication was very complex as it was in Afrikaans, paper work was in Afrikaans. Occurrence Book (OB), registering of case dockets in the computer, radio communication, even rank caring members were to succumb to the former SADF members even those are most junior since they were Afrikaans speaking and in a better advantage since they knew the system better. Those speaking English were not recognised and their duty was to take the clip board and go for patrols regardless of rank but those patrols were under the supervision of former SADF. The language in the units was us and them, meaning there was clear divisions. The fact that, members from the former TBVC, some were already permanent employed (PEs), had caped-leave days on the system and pensions was always a problem from the former SADF members who happened to be in charge at the time. At the Military Police School, the same course was divided into two, one for former SADF only and one for the former liberation armies and former TBVC armies. Even those with military drivers' license were deny the right to drive the military police vehicles regardless of the rank they wear. Driving military vehicle was for the former SADF military police whether is a private but had the opportunity to drive military police but not for Mk and APLA and not for the former TBVC military police. According to Lieutenant Colonel, treatment of not recognising former liberation armies and former Bantustan went on until in 1999 when the amalgamation of all military police from South African Army, South African Air Force and from South African Navy came together and form one South African National Defence (SANDF) Military Police (MP) named Military Police Agency (MPA). The formation of the Military Police Agency (MPA) is also recorded on the Wingrin Consulting https://www.saairforce.co.za/the-airforce/squadrons/96/saaf-police. It is stated that, as part of

the transformation process of the South African National Defence Force, the South African Air Force Military Police (SAAF MP) were transferred to the SANDF Military Police Agency on the 1st of April 1999. The researcher is of the view that, a lot that was not good had happened during transition period involving military police members.

One would argue that, members from the former MK, APLA and former TBVC military police were supposed to be trained in advance prior their absorption into the former SADF structures to avoid any form of victimisation from the former SADF members in the name of "they lack knowledge". Yes, the integration process had to continue speedily, however, any form of victimisation of any of the participants in a form of lack knowledge should have been avoided. Taking into consideration that, former MK, APLA were best enemies of the former SADF without ruling out former TBVC state. It should be noted that, former Transkei Defence Force participated in the training of former MK and APLA in late 1980s while the former Transkei was under the Military Council. Former Transkei also allowed exiles to come back home, to South Africa through Transkei. This might cause bad blood between the apartheid regime and the former Transkei. Perhaps due to these reasons, treatment of former liberation armies and former Transkei Defence Force members could be same. In fact, former liberation armies and former Bantustan armies were treated in the same way by the way. The researcher is of the view that, as he was also a serving military practitioner during transition, a lot of no good happened in that, research work in that regard may get surprising results of how former SADF illtreated the other former forces on the basis of superiority. One would have expected a purely independent body to conduct all military affairs during the transition period fairly to all former forces including former SADF which was never be a case. As part of the historical events of the Military Police of the SANDF, the amalgamation of the SANDF to make one SANDF Military Police is critical in the history of the SANDF MP. Deliberations below is the overview of the amalgamation process from April 1999.

2.2.8. The amalgamation of the Military Police April 1999

Few publications if any, available about the Military Police elements throughout the transition period (Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004). The author argues that, well-known records collected shows that each Arm of Service responded differently to the amalgamation of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Agency (MPA). Arm of Service refers to the South African Army Military Police, the South African Air Force Military Police and finally, the South African Navy Military Police. Amalgamation refers to Amalgamation as its name suggests, is nothing but two companies becoming one (Edupristine, 2018). While Oxford Dictionary sighted online, amalgamation refers to "the process of joining two or more organizations together to form one large organization" https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/amalgamation. Wingrin Consulting recorded that, as part of the transformation process of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF), the South African Air Force Military Police (SAAF MP) were transferred to the SANDF Military Police Agency which was established on the 1st of April 1999 and this link bearers reference:https://www.saairforce.co.za/the-airforce/squadrons/96/saaf-police. The researcher argues that, there are no records of how the process of transferring SAAF Military Police to the Military Police Agency unfold and no records of the receiving process of the SAAF Military Police by South African National Police Agency. Tshabalala Litchfield (2004) argue that, the initiative of amalgamation was advanced by the Army Military Police and eventually made all arrangements. The contended that, during the amalgamation process of establishing the SANDF Military Police Agency, the Naval Military Police were caught with the assistance of genius since they had no represented during the process of amalgamation. One would expect that, the amalgamation process involving the three Arms of Service, deliberation should be equally represented from the Army Military Police, Air Force Military and Naval Military Police respectively. However, Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004) argues that, while the Army Military Police and Air Force was represented by the senior officers in the amalgamation talks, the Naval Military Police was represented by a Warrant Officer, who was then, the highest rank of the Naval Police. For the SAAF MP, it is

said that, during 1996, the SAAF Police were under the administrative control of the Inspector General of the SAAF, however, on the 1st July 1996, they placed the Air Force Police under administrative control of the Chief of the Air Force Staff personnel. Such information retrieved from https://www.saairforce.co.za/the-airforce/squadrons/96/saaf-police. The researcher understands that, prior the amalgamation period, the first Chief of the Military Police Agency, Brigadier General Wiese was in charge of the Army Military Police, a Colonel (Deputy Director). The Army Military Police was under his command since he was a Military Police Official himself. The researcher is of the view that, he was the main role player with his staff officers during transitional period and during amalgamation. Wingrin Consulting view the changes of the command effectively meant that they stopped functioning as separate police organisation. Such changes were seen as the greater opportunities and powers as their jurisdiction was extended to cover the entire SANDF and no longer restricted to the South African Air Force. Likewise, this also applied to the South African Navy Police and South African Army. The amalgamation meant, staffing South African Corps of the Military Police into one large Military Police Agency. The units were to be represented according to Army of Service that is Army, Air Force and Navy. Their jurisdiction was to conduct policing in support of the of the SANDF units in their areas of responsibility with restrictions according to Arm of Service.

2.2.9. The Establishment of the Military Police Agency in 1999

Litchfield-Tshabalala (2004:56) argues that the Military Police Agency (MPA) came into being in April 1999 through the amalgamation process. The three Arms of Service South African Corps of the Military known as Army Military Police, Air Force Police and Naval Police were brought together under the Military Police Agency. The researcher as a former Military Police senior officer, argues that, since the South African Army in general has far bigger size amongst other Arms of Service, by implications, the Army Military had far bigger size in comparison with the Air Force Police and the Naval Police. The amalgamation of the South African Corps of the Military Police to form one Military Police Agency broadened the horizons

of all Military Police personnel, because their jurisdiction previously had been confined within their Arm of Service. (Tshabalala-Litchfield:2004). Through amalgamation, the South African Corps of the Military Police's mandate was extended and based on the new mandate they could work anywhere within the Department of Defence where their services as Military Police of the South African National Defence Force are needed. The establishment of the Military Police Agency centralised occupations, resources and administration, and thus promoted a tighter command and control, better accountability and greater cost-effectiveness in a hierarchy form (Tshabalala-Litchfield:2004). The researcher argues that, the new establishment then, the Military Police Agency is under command of the Chief of the Military Police Agency, a Brigadier General in the level Brigadier in SAPS and a Director in civilian. It should be noted that, the Chief of the Military Police Agency has four Regional Provost Marshals (equally to the Provincial Commissioners in South African Police Service in terms of responsibilities), however differs rank. Regional Provost Marshals are Colonels (Deputy Director) while Provincial Commissioners are Lieutenant Generals (Deputy Director General). The Military Police Agency has four regions spread across the Northern, Southern, Central and Western Regions refers to as Regional Provosts. Each region is internally divided into separate Military Police Area Offices (Police Stations in South African Police Service (SAPS)) with an Area Provost Marshal (Officer Commanding/ Station Commander in SAPS) in charge. Some Military Police Area Offices have their Military Police Detachments attached to other units in ensuring quick military police response in times of needs. The Northern Military Police Region is the biggest Region situated in Thaba Tshwane in Pretoria which covers part of Gauteng Province, North West Province, Limpopo Province and Mpumalanga. Central Military Police Region is the second biggest region, covers Free State Province, KwaZulu-Natal Province, Eastern Cape Province. The Western Military Police Region, the third biggest covers Northern Cape Province and part of Western Province. The Western Military Police Region is the smallest region, covers the Western Cape. The narrative of one Lieutenant Colonel, a Military Police Senior Officer, he was a Private of Rifleman during the establishment of the Military Police Agency in 1999. The new establishment then raised hopes after number of years of confusion during transition period, where the former South

African Defence Force (SADF) dominated transition period. The hope was to get appointed with his colleagues especial those that were less privileged while SADF was privileged. To their disappointments, few members from the former TBVC and from former MK and APLA were staffed in most junior positions, while large number was left un-appointed. The ill-treatment in the Military Police units continued, where Africans was regarded as a communication language while former non SADF members were non- Afrikaans speaking. While the situation bad as it was, the introduction of severance package to the entire SANDF non-staffed members were encouraged to apply. This also affected the Military Police members, some saw that as an opportunity to run away from the ill-treatment. Many left the Military Police Agency while the majority left their mother body, SANDF due to the ongoing frustration in the various camps. It is argued that, the severance packages that they were offered, was means to reduce the size of the SANDF and the Military Police was affected. There are views that, most members who left the SANDF and the Military Police could not survive with the amounts of monies that they received as package based on the amounts then. There are views that, most of those former soldiers are still suffering to date which is the matter to be researched one of the days. More whites were appointed in the senior positions, while more blacks were in the most junior positions. Transformation of the Military Police was going in a very slow place. On 31st January 2007, the Military Police Agency was officially changed to the Military Police Division and the Chief of the Military Police Agency became the Provost Marshal General. Details on the transformation below.

2.2.10. Transformation of the Military Police Agency

South African National Defence Force transformed in terms of Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity policy (National Defence White Paper of 1996). All Arms of Service, that is South African Army, South African Navy, South African Air Force and South African Military Health Service, had an obligation to transform. By implications, the transformation also affected the Military Police Agency while it was under the command of Brigadier General Wiese accountable Brig Gen Wiese as Chief of the Military Police Agency did all in his power to

transform the Military Police Agency however, there was little achievement. The Military Police Agency Command Council (MPACC) was too white. There was not even one black senior officer in particular Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels. The four Regional Provost Marshals and Lieutenant Colonels were all white. In year 2002, Brigadier General was replaced by the Air Force Brigadier General Ledwaba. It is important to mention that the second Chief of the Military Police Agency (C MPA) managed to implement the policy on Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity at a faster pace. To transform any organisation is always difficult since it involves people's careers. It is obvious that, in any transformation, some members will lose their posts, and this causes tensions. The same it was true for the Military Police Agency Headquarters, which was predominantly white. It is critical that, the rank reviewal of the former Non-Statutory Forces (MK & APLA) also went on which lead to number of Africans appointed to the senior positions. Appointments were done according race ratio which is Africans 76.4 %, Whites 9.1%, coloureds 8.9% Asians 2.5% and other 0.5. In a very short space of time, the image of the Military Police Agency Command Council changed, some whites Colonels were forced to vacate their positions. The two white Regional Provost Marshals out of four were replaced by one African and one coloured colonels. White women were also eligible for promotion to senior positions while white males were asked to be on hold for number of years without any promotion. It changed at a rapid pace as a number of African staff began to replace Whites. By 2006, the Military Police Agency, which had been predominantly white in 2003, had eventually dominated by Africans since they are in majority in terms race ration percentages. Some White Senior Staff Officers (Colonels) were replaced by newly-promoted African Colonels since the top structure was predominantly white. All the Senior Staff Officers at the Military Police Agency Headquarters were all replaced except the Senior Staff of the Police Strategy and Planning whose post was a common post. This process reflected in the regional levels where two of the four Regional Provost Marshals, who were all white males of the rank of Colonel were replaced by newly-appointed African Colonels. For the first time in the history of the South African Corps of the Military Police, Northern Military Police was the first Military Police Region to be led by an African female as Regional Provost Marshal. The white Regional Provost Marshal of the Central Military Police

by a Coloured male. While the white Regional Provost Marshal of the Western Military Police Region was replaced by the African male.

The drastic changes went down to the area offices and other structures, where a white Lieutenant Colonel, an Area Provost Marshal of Thaba Tshwane Military Police Area Office, was replaced by an African Lieutenant Colonel in the Northern Military Police Region. In 2005, the Area Provost Marshal of Thaba Tshwane Military Police Area Office was replaced by a Commander (Lieutenant Colonel equivalent) from the former South African Navy Military Police. In the Central Military Police Region, in Bloemfontein Military Police Area Office, a white Lieutenant Colonel Area Provost Marshal was replaced by a black Lieutenant Colonel. The Area Provost Marshal of Wynberg Military Police Area Office in Southern Military Police Region, a white Lieutenant Colonel, was replaced by a coloured Lieutenant Colonel
An African Commander (Lieutenant Colonel equivalent) was appointed to join a white-dominated Military Police School in 2004. Number of Junior Officers majority Africans were appointed at the Military Academy / Military Police School as Branch Commanders in Thaba Tshwane, Pretoria, as a Branch Commanders and others as Programme Coordinators (Course Leaders) in different branches. At the end, the Chief of the Military Police Agency, Major General Ledwaba, (then a Brigadier General) became exemplary in enforcing the implementation of the transformation policy and observed gender equity.

2.2.11. The Provost Marshals' Track Record

In April 1999, Brigadier General (Brig Gen) H. Wiese was the first Chief of the newly born Military Police Agency, a combination of South African Army, South African Air Force and South African Navy Military Police. Brigadier General Wiese was known as he worked before as Deputy Director of the Army Military Police. He commanded the Military Police Agency (MPA) from 1999 until the beginning of the year 2003 when he handed over command to Major General (Maj Gen) M.J. Ledwaba then Bragadier General from the South African Air Force. Brig Gen Wiese can be remembered for the extensive leadership during his time for

leading an Amalgamated Military Police Agency for the first time of its existence. At a distance, command challenges can be observed when putting together three different elements of Arms of Service Military Police (Army Police, Air Force Police and Naval Police) with different cultures of how to conduct their day to day business in them arears of responsibilities. Although it may not be seen through literature but it is an undeniable fact that, Army, Air Force and Navy have their culture differences on their complete different roles during wartime.

Major General Ledwaba was appointed the Chief of the Military Police Agency, a Brigadier General, approximately in 2002 until 2008. Major General Ledwaba can be remembered as the Chief of the Military Police Agency by the outstanding transformation of the Military Police Agency, where number of Africans, coloureds, Asians and women were appointed to the senior positions including senior management position in the Military Police Agency. Military Police Agency Headquarters started to be represented according to race and gender equity as required in terms of affirmative action and equal opportunity. Some identified Officers, Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers were fast tracked in terms promotion courses and positioned to the senior positions consequently promoted to the next higher ranks. The current Provost Marshal General Rear Admiral (JG) M.A. Maphoto is one of the products of the efforts made by the former Provost Marshal General, Maj Gen Ledwaba in transforming Military Police Agency. For the first time, Africans, coloureds, Asians and women of different races promoted to the ranks of Colonels / Captains (SA Navy), Lieutenant Colonels/ Commanders/ Majors / Lieutenant Commanders and number appointed in the level of Warrant Officers and Senior Non-Commissioned Officers which it was not the case previously. In year 2006, Military Police Agency changed its name to the Military Police Division and the Chief of Military Police Agency changed to Provost Marshal General (PMG). He commanded the Military Police Division until year 2008 when he handed over command to the late Brig Gen M. Rabotapi from the South African Army, who was the Provost Marshal General's second in command, Deputy Provost Marshal General (DPMG). Currently, Maj Gen Ledwaba is the General Officer Commanding of the Department of Defence Works

Formation. Brig Gen Rabotapi commanded for a very short space of time. He passed on shortly after his appointment and promotion to the rank of Brig Gen. He commanded less than two years as Provost Marshal General and unfortunately, while looking at his legacy the call of God cut his track record short. However, as he was a Deputy Provost Marshal General (Chief of Staff) to the Provost Marshal General, he was the one who ensured that, the Provost Marshal General instructions were executed by implementing the transformation policy as he was Chairing Staffing Boards.

Major General T.S. Buhali then a Colonel who was working as a Senior Staff Officer, Security and Protection Services within the Military Police Division Headquarters, an Air Force Senior Officer was appointed and promoted to the rank of Brigadier General approximately in 2011 to replace the late Brigadier General Robotapi as a Provost Marshal General. He commanded the Military Police Division for five years and approximately, in April 2017, when appointed as Department of Defence Inspectorate General consequently promoted to the rank of Major General. He handed over command to Rear Admiral (Junior Grade) M.A. Maphotho from the South African Navy who worked as a military policeman on the ground couple of years before he was appointed as Regional Provost Marshal of the Northern Region, then Senior Staff Officer Policing (Provost) Services. Maj Gen Buhali will be remembered by the highest level of support with the equipment at all levels especial at area office level, where real policing take place. Quite a fleet of motorbikes of different varieties which ceremonial motorbikes and operational motorbikes (off road) and different types of vehicles observed at the area offices which was not the case in the past. On the 27 July 2017, a formal change of command parade between Maj Gen T.S. Buhali and Rear Admiral (JG) M.A. Maphoto took place at Swart Kop Air Force Base in Pretoria.

The story about the Change of Command Parade from the horse's mouth Guy Martin, Friday, 28 July 2017 quoted Major General T.S. Buhali while giving his speech during change of command parade saying "The list of successes is long. Despite these successes we have achieved, there are challenges chief (referring to the Chief of SANDF) amongst them is the

Military Police continue to suffer from budget cuts which has a negative impact on our deteriorating facilities. I believe and hope that will very soon be a thing of the past and the side effect of the budget cuts was many unfunded posts and a high attrition rate of personnel". According to Guy Martin the New Provost Marshal General, Rear Admiral (JG) M.A. Maphoto, in his speech during the change of command parade stated that, "he worked under Maj Gen Buhali and he was part of his successes and know what the challenges and requirements of his post will be. He said he will put effort into eradicating crime in the defence force and ensure the SANDF is a respectable organisation". The continuation of the Provost Marshal General Track Record continue below under New Head of the SANDF

Guy Martin further stated that, "Outgoing Major General Tsepo Stanley Buhali handed over command to his successor during a ceremony at Air Force Base (AFB) Zwartkop on 27 July. The ceremony was attended by SANDF Chief, General SollyShoke, and other top military officials, and included a parade and capability demonstration, during which the military police simulated an attack on the defence minister's convoy and the apprehension of the attackers after a gunfight. Maj Gen Buhali, in his address, said that his job has been challenging but filled with many successes and the improvement in the image of the Military Police. Some of the highlights include establishing an airborne capability for the first time in 2011, the development of camouflage protective gear for motorcycle riders to reduce death and injury, the establishment of a fleet of vehicles for VIP support and taking part in the memorial and funeral of the late President Nelson Mandela. Maj Gen Buhali said the regulations regarding detention facilities were reviewed for the first time since 1961, bringing them in line with the constitution and United Nations regulations.

"The performance of the Military Police prompted a number of countries in the SADC region to request to be trained by the South African Military Police," he said. These countries include Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria and Botswana while other countries are interested in training. Maj Gen Buhali was quoted when he finally said "I can proudly say that over the years we have successfully provided support to all SANDF exercises and operations within

our country and operations where the SANDF is deployed outside the borders of our country, such as Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan.

Day three (3) day of the new head of the SANDF Military Police Division, Rear Admiral (JG) Maphoto host a two day anti-criminality seminar tailored for the Department of Defence and Military Veterans (DoDMV).The seminar, at the offices of Defence Internal Audit in Centurion, was attended by about 50 high-ranking Military Police Officers as from the SANDF Services and Divisions. Its aim was to give specific addresses by SANDF Legal Officers and Legal experts from academia and the private sector, a better insight into and understanding of the impact of criminality on the country's military. Delegates, working in conjunction with speakers, also looked at ways and means of combating corruption and fraud in the SANDF. Topics and presentations concentrated on crime, specifically fraud and corruption. The issues of risk, financial management, compliance, good governance, accountability, proper records management, ethical practices and appropriate information technology controls also came under the spotlight. Investigations by military police, assisted with SA Police Service officers and the Hawks in certain cases, last year saw arrests of serving SANDF personnel in connection with corruption and fraud. By August 2017 three officers had been arrested following what the SANDF then termed "lengthy investigations". The arrests were done at the Wonderboom military base, north of Pretoria, and at the SA Army Support Base in Potchefstroom, North West. The Potchefstroom arrest related to a contract for security fencing around the base while those at Wonderboom were in connection with tender and contract fraud for computer and associated cabling maintenance as well as maintenance of air conditioning equipment at the base, which is headquarters to the SA Army's Signal Formation".

2.2.12. Military Police Agency Structures versus Ancient Names

The information retrieved from the website www.mpagency@mweb.co.za, has details of the Military Police Agency Structures. The Military Police School previously the Provost School,

the Northern Military Police Region has the following area offices under its command: (1) Thaba Tshwane Military Police, previously Gauteng Command Provost Unit; (2) Air Force Base Waterkloof Military Police; (3) Dequar Military Police serving the Ministry of Defence General Support Base; (4) Tek Base Military Police; (5) Air Force Base Hoedspruit Military Police; (6) Air Force Base Louise Trichardt Military Police; (7) Pietersburg Base Military Police, previously known as Far North Command Provost Unit; (8) Middelburg Base Military Police; (9) Military Police motorcycle escort; (10) Wonderboom Military Police. The Central Military Police Region consists of the following Area Offices: (1) Bloemfontein Military Police Area Office, previously known as Orange Free State Command Provost Unit; (2) Kroonstad Base Military Police; (3) Durban Base Military Police, previously Natal Command Pro Unit; (4) Port Elizabeth Base Military Police, previously EP Command Pro Unit; (5) Umtata Base Military Police. The Southern Military Police Region consists of the following Area Offices under its command; (1) Youngsfield Base Military Police, previously Western Province Command Provost Unit; (2) Naval Base Simonstown Military Police; (3) CFS Langebaanweg MP. The Western Military Police Region consists of the following Area Offices under its command; (1) Potchefstroom Base MP, previously NW Command Provost Unit; (2) Kimberley Base Military Police, previously NC Command Provost Unit; (3) Lohatla, Tek Base Military Police, previously A Battle School Provost Unit; (4) Johannesburg Military Police. 1 Provost Regiment consists of the following units under its command: (1) 13 Provost Company (Regular Force); (2) 17 Provost Company (Reserve Force), previously 7 Provost Company; (3) 18 Provost Company (Reserve Force), previously 8 Provost Company; (4) 19 Provost Company (Reserve Force), previously 9 Provost Company.

2.2.13. The South African Corps of the Military Police Badge

The researcher perceives critical for this chapter to present what the SANDF Police badge symbolises; firstly, the laurel wreath symbolises excellence and the use of soldiers in a policing role since the Roman era; secondly the sword represents military strength and power,

military police combat missions, military justice, and law and order; thirdly, the sword is double-edged to indicate crime prevention and investigation as facets of the combating of crime; fourthly, the star symbolises the military police division outputs which are: *a) command and control, b) crime investigation, c) crime prevention, d) prevention of recidivism, e) providing close protection forces, f) leadership and authority, g) law enforcement.* The current military police badge is the one which was designed and became in use from year 1957 which is the reflection that the South African Corps of the Military Police has existed for quite a long time

2.3. Conclusion

Though the researcher has attempted to conduct some research on the history of the Military Police of South Africa, there is still large area of the its history that is not covered in full. The short comings are based the non-availability of the written literature. The available literature, basically Lillie (1982), Tshabalala-Litchifield (2004), Mathebula (2018) and Xobiso (2018) had their contributions to the success of this chapter, and the researcher regards these scholars as the primary source of the existence of this chapter. The researcher recommends a detail research on the historical background of the Military Police of South Africa to unpack more details on this history.

CHAPTER 3: MILITARY POLICE DIVISION AS A BUREAUCRATIC ORGANISATION

3.1. Introduction

The researcher defines Military Police as constituted by members of the Defence Force or of the Armed Forces of South Africa whose responsibility is law enforcement within the Defence Force. The primary role and function of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Division (MPD), as the custodian of discipline in the SANDF, is the prevention of criminality by combating crime, investigating alleged offences and maintaining law and order. The military police details are initially trained as soldiers, and they are then trained to be disciplined, physically fit, mentally tough, and proficient in combat tasks and battle drills (Rizer (2012). For the candidate to graphically capture the bureaucratic facets of the Military Police Division of the South African National Defence Force, it is critical to define bureaucracy as a guideline. Rockman (2019) defines bureaucracy as a specific form of organisation demarcated by complexity, division of labour, permanence, professional management, hierarchical coordination and control, a strict chain of command, and legal authority. Rockman (2019) further argues that bureaucracy is impersonal, rational, and based on rules rather than ties of kinship, friendship, or patrimonial or charismatic authority. Banton (2019) concurs with Rockman (2019) in defining bureaucracy as an organisation with complex, multilayered systems and processes. Banton (2019) further argues that these systems and procedures are designed to maintain uniformity and control within an organisation. Whether publicly or privately owned, a bureaucracy is made up of several policy-making departments or units (Langley, 2019). Peek (2020) argues that the Max Weber Theory depicts bureaucracy as an organisational structure

characterised by an array of rules, standardised processes, procedures and requirements, a number of desks, a meticulous division of labour and responsibilities, clear hierarchies and professional, almost impersonal interactions between employees. According to Max Weber's Bureaucratic Theory, such a structure is an indispensable aspect of large organisations where a great number of employees are structurally performing all tasks. In a bureaucratic structure, selection and promotion only occur on the basis of technical qualifications and hospitals. For the South African National Defence Force Military Police, promotion is received through minimum courses for the next rank, which is consistent with the arguments raised by Max Weber. Chapter Three seeks to unpack bureaucracy in the Military Police Division. By virtue of being a State department, the Military Police Division is naturally bureaucratic in outlook. Langley (2019) argues that the hierarchical nature of the administrative structure of many governments presents perhaps the most typical example of a bureaucracy. The term also describes the administrative structure of private-sector businesses or other non-governmental organisations. The researcher further demonstrates broadly how the Military Police Division manifests itself as a bureaucratic organisation or institution. The chapter discusses the constitutional mandate; the Military Police Division Badge, the hierarchy of the Military Police Division; the Military Police Instructions (MPI) (guidelines and procedures); the role of the Provost Marshal General (PMG) and the Executive; the role of the Military Police regional offices and the role and function of the Military Police area offices.

3.2. Military Police Division Hierarchy

Peek (2013) argues that a hierarchical management structure, Weber advocated that management should be organised into layers, with each layer being responsible for the performance of its team. Peek (2013) further states

that Weber believed that the layers of management should provide supervision for the layers below them, while being subjected to control by those above them. Thus, individuals at the apex of the management hierarchy wield the most authority, while those at the bottom have the least power (Peek, 2013). This hierarchical structure clearly defines lines of communication, delegation and division of responsibilities (Peek, 2013). The researcher concurs with Max Weber's views as spelled out by Peek (2013).

3.3. Military Police Division Command Council

Table 3.1. below captures the hierarchy of the Military Police Division Command Council. The position of the Provost Marshal General (PMG) is equal to that of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in a private sector in terms of occupying the apex of the organisational hierarchy. The Deputy Provost Marshal (DPMG), Senior Staff Officers (SSO), Regional Provost Marshals (RPROMs) as well as Officer Commandings of independent units resemble the Board of Directors in a private business sector. Though decisions are taken through the Military Police Command Council, it is the preserve of the Provost Marshal General to approve or disapprove of these decisions. Some decisions are discussed and agreed upon by The Military Police Command Council and the Provost Marshal endorsed them. Kenton (2020) argues that an organisational structure is either centralised or decentralised and further states that traditionally, organisations were structured around a centralised leadership and a defined chain of command. Kenton (2020) further states that the military is an organisation famous for its highly centralised structure, characterised by a long and specific hierarchy of superiors and subordinates. The organisational structure of the Military Police Division is centralised. Decisions are made at the top of the hierarchy and communicated to the bottom of the structure through the chain of command. The Military Police Division Command Council comprises commanders of all levels and Senior Staff Officers. The rank of the Senior Staff

Officer (SSO) for Policing Services (Provost Services), Colonel/Captain (South African Navy) is equal to that of a full Army Colonel and the other Senior Staff Officers are responsible for support services such portfolios as Logistics and Human Resources and Logistics and Planning Environment.

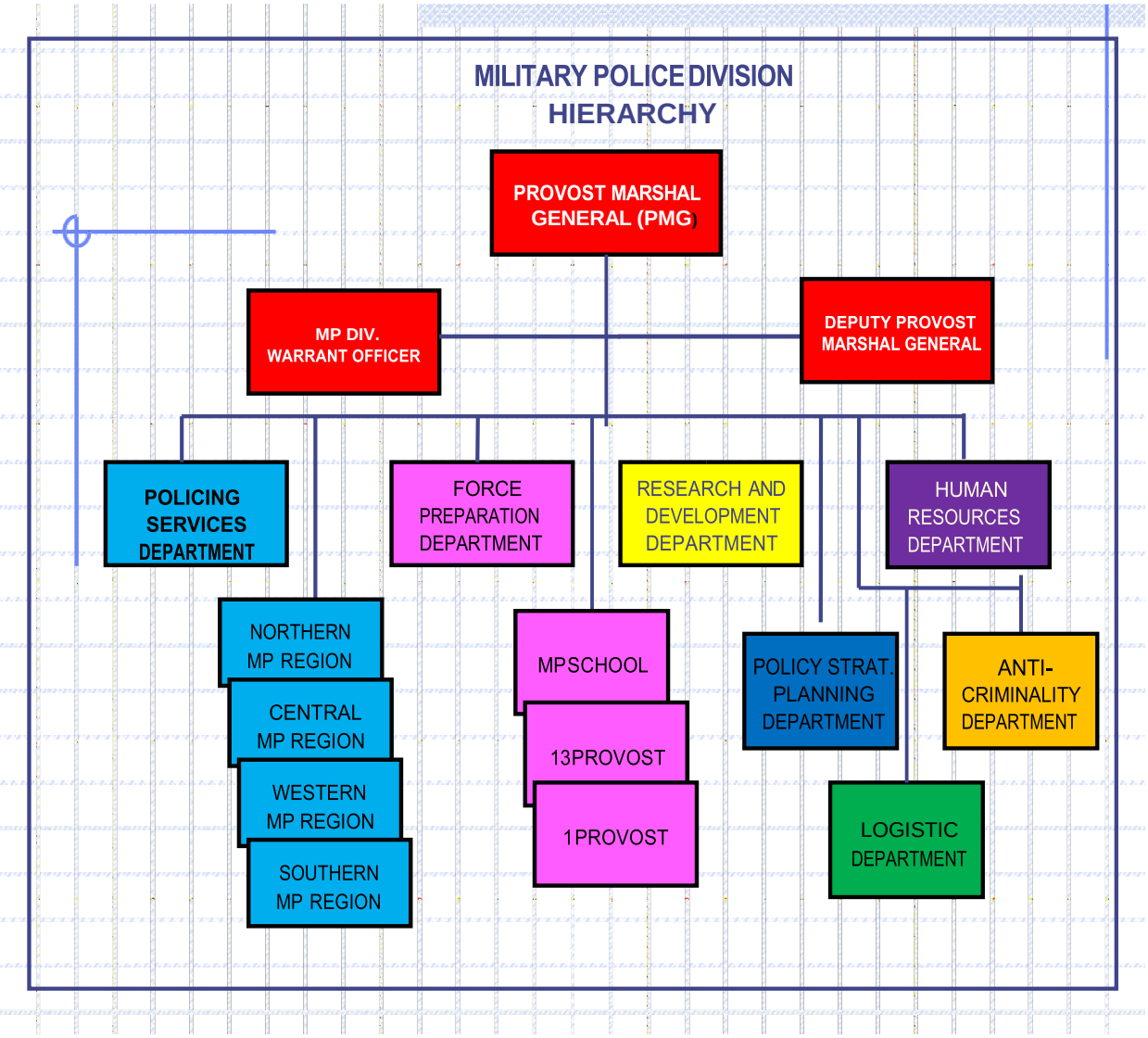

Table 3.1. Military Police Division Hierarchy

Command and Control	Policing Services	Force Prep & Deployment	Policy Strategy & Planning	Logistic Support	Anti-Criminality	Human Resources	Research and Development

Table 3.2. Legend represent different sections in the hierarchy Table

The above table3.2. indicates different representatives of the Military Police Division Command Council. The colour red represents the Command and Control section (the Provost Marshal General, his Deputy and the Warrant Officer of the Military Police Division. Blue represents the Policing Services section (Senior Staff Officer) and the Regional Provost Marshals. This is the heartbeat of the Military Police Division on which the existence of the division hinges upon. The pink column represents the Force Employment section, comprising the Military Police School, 13 Provost Combat Ready Company and 1 Provost Services. The Force Employment section is responsible for the training and deployment of the Military Police internally and externally. The navy blue colour represents Policy, Strategy and Planning. All the plans, the budget, structural amendments as well as the monitoring and evaluations are managed by this office. Green represents logistical aspects of the Military Police Division including the procurement of cars, weapons and ammunition as well as other logistical aspects. Orange represents the Anti- Criminality section, which is responsible for the management of criminality in the entire South African National Defence Force. It should be noted that all aspects of criminality are managed by the Military Police Division as the custodian of criminality and discipline in South Africa's Department of Defence. The purple column represents the Human Resources section while yellow represents Research and Development. As per the chain of command, the Provost Marshal General discharges his/her commands for execution through the channel of the Military Police Division Command Council through representatives in the hierarchy, for the execution at the lower levels. Any feedback to the Provost Marshal General follows the same channel of communication or chain of command.

3.4. Hierarchy of the Policing Services (Military Headquarters)

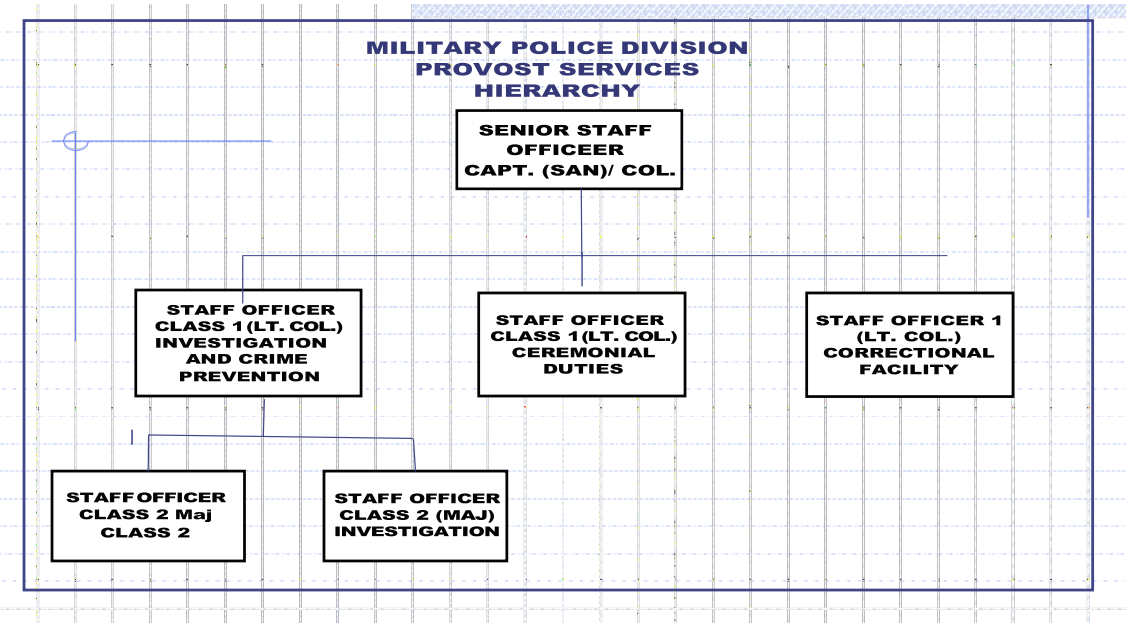

Table 3.3. Hierarchy of the Policing (Provost) Services

Table 3.2. above indicates hierarchy of the Provost Services shown above typifies the structure of the SANDF Military Police Division Headquarters. The Policing Services Staff under a command of a Senior Staff Officer who is in a rank of a Colonel / Captain (South African Navy) provide policing administration to the Provost Marshal General and also to the Regional Headquarters to whom they provide services in the area offices under their command. This hierarchy just presents all the sections such as Human Resources, Logistics, Policy Strategy and Planning and other sections. Below is the Central Military Police Region Hierarchy, which represents the regional structure including area offices under its command.

3.5. Hierarchyof the Central Military Police Region

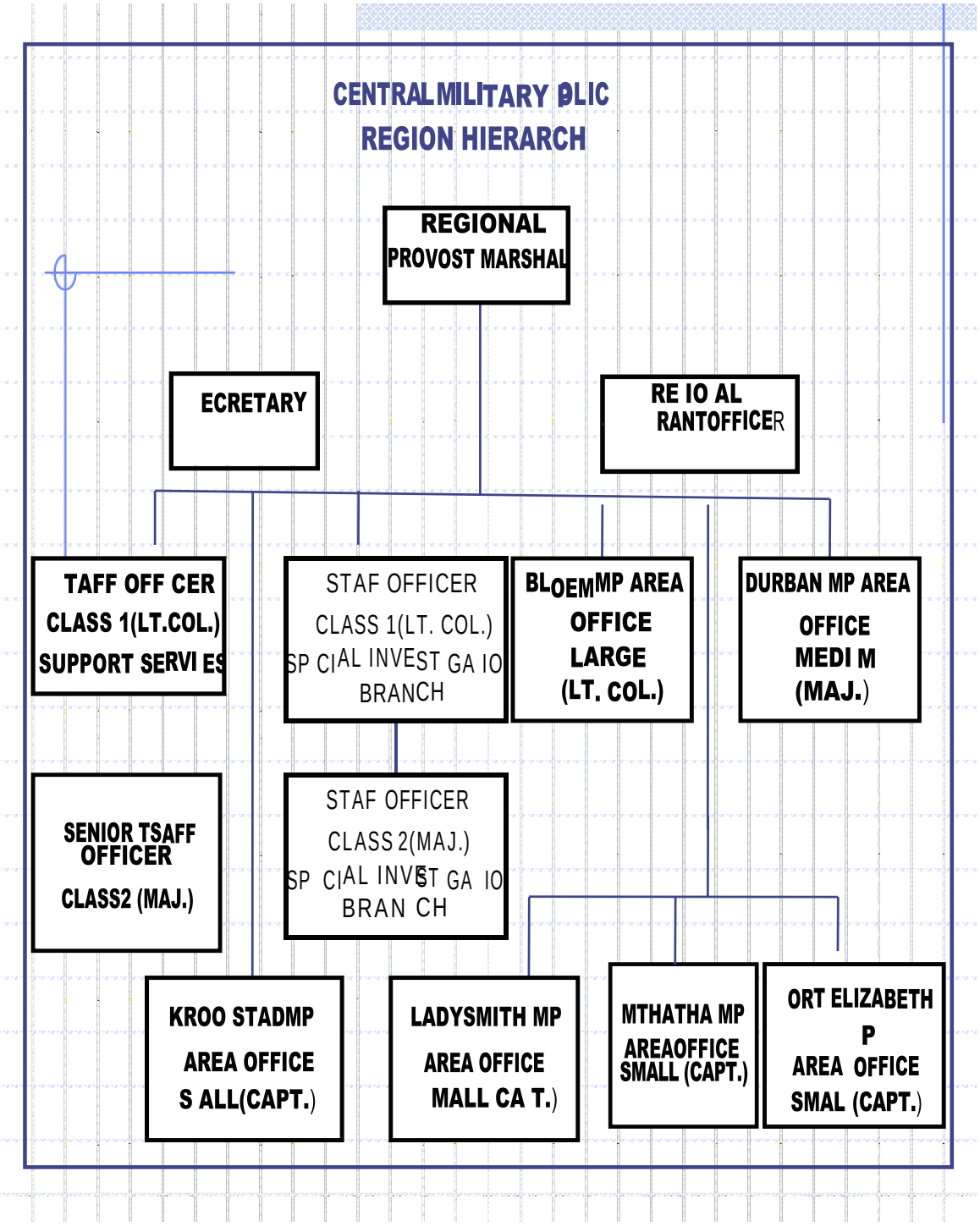

Table 3.4 Hierarchy of the Central Military Police Region

Table 3.4 above depicts the hierarchy of the Central Military Police Region

including all its area offices, excluding the detachments. Bureaucracy is clearly demonstrated by Max Weber (1997:31), who asserts that "the organization of offices follows the principle of hierarchy, i.e. each lower office is under the control and supervision of a higher one". The Regional Provost Marshal's office is responsible and accountable for the lower offices under the command of the area offices. Area offices start with large areas which are the biggest Military Police area offices in the region, for instance, Bloemfontein Military Police, which is under the command of a Lieutenant Colonel, also called the Area Provost Marshal. Bloemfontein Military Police Area Office is followed by a medium area office, the Durban Military Police, commanded by a Major, the Area Provost Marshal. The Durban Military Police Area Provost Marshal is followed by four area offices which are; Kroonstad Military Police, Ladysmith Military Police, Mthatha Military Police, and Port Elizabeth Military Police. All the Area Provost Marshals are accountable to the Regional Provost Marshal who in turn is accountable to the Provost Marshal for the employment of the Military Police in the region. Below is the hierarchy of Durban Military Police.

3.6. Hierarchy of Durban Military Police Area Office

Table 6 below shows the setup of the Durban Military Police Area Office. The Durban Military Police Area Office is a medium area office commanded by a Major. This area office is under the Central Military Police Region. The channel of command (communication) runs from Durban Military Police to the Central Military Police Region and from the Central Region to the Military Police Division and vice versa.

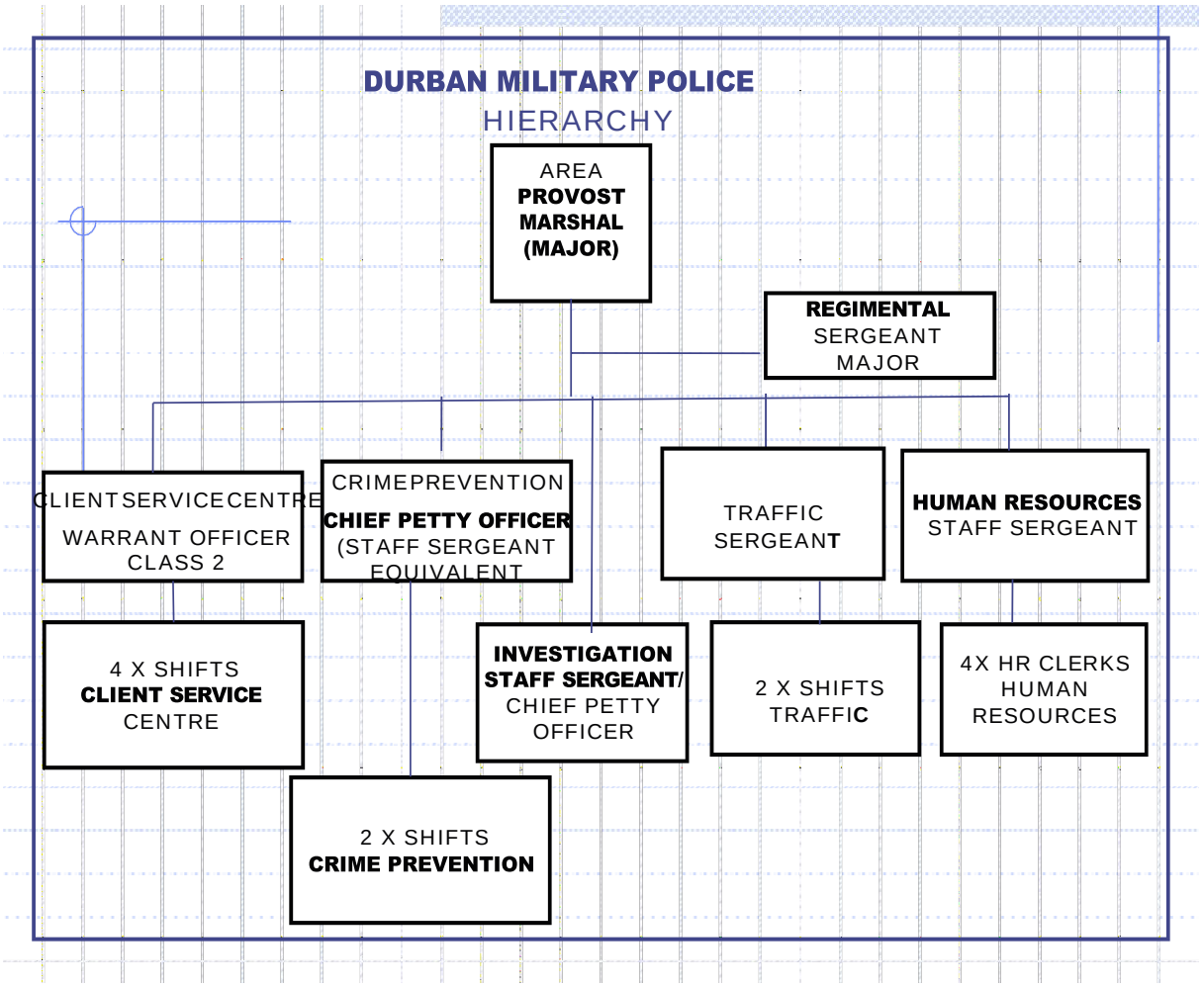

Table 3.5. Hierarchy of Durban Military Police Area Office

3.7. Negative impact of the Bureaucratic System

Abreu (2016) perceives 'bureaucracy' as a branch of government that slows down processes and policy implementation. Bureaucracy is responsible for the carrying out of the legislative or judicial decisions. Its system of rules and regulations is often perceived as impeding the implementation processes that enable citizens to access their rights. Common terms that describe bureaucracy is red-tape, paperwork, protocol, and so on. Toye (2008) presented complaints related to the negativity of bureaucracy. Firstly, government officials in a bureaucratic state or

organisation are accused of being accountable only to their superiors in the hierarchy, disregarding those whose affairs they administer. Government Officials in a bureaucratic state or organisation are initially empowered by the prevailing laws, but then, under the law, their superiors delegate powers and duties to them. This implies lack of accountability to the governed. The researcher contends that the Government system generally fails service delivery due to dysfunctional monitoring systems. Government officials are accused of enriching themselves (fraud and corruption) without really quick and effective consequences (Covid-19 PPE corruption typical example in South Africa).. The second complaint is that bureaucracy is monopolistic, and in the absence of competition, there is no incentive to depress the cost of producing public goods and services (Toye, 2008). The researcher subscribes to the same observation. The current bureaucratic system ensures that the poor will get poorer. The officials are entitled to full salaries, whether the set targets are met or not. The third complaint is that amid providing regulatory services, bureaucracy is in danger of being 'captured' and manipulated to serve private interests whose activities it should regulate. The reality of State Capture in South Africa typically exemplifies the third concern raised by Toye (2008). The officials have been corrupted to the core and there is no guaranteed method to detect and capture Government officials in South Africa. Almost all the finances in the State-Owned Enterprises Department in South Africa were drained for years without a quick mechanism to stop the corrupt dealings. In the private sector, that would have been identified immediately and implicated officials would have been fired instantly. The struggle continues, with South Africa's State Capture Commission delving into these issues, but it seems to take too long before the implicated officials can be prosecuted. The fourth complaint is that modern bureaucracies promulgate and enforce rules that apply to categories of people. The rationale for making such general rules is to eliminate the

chance of personal favouritism and objectionable discrimination in administration. However, all such general rules usually have some exceptions, from the point of view of complying with common sense exceptions that are not foreseen or written into the general rule. Nonetheless, officials often apply written rules literally and exactly without exercising any judgement and discretion (Toye, 2008). The fifth complaint is that bureaucracy multiplies offices and departments which operate without adequate co-ordination. This induces overall failure and loss of control of the bureaucracy. In such circumstances, delegation becomes incoherent, and bureaus operate with overlapping and conflicting functions. Resultantly, people suffer unnecessary delays while trying to locate officials responsible for matters concerning them.

Edwards (2015) argues that unlike private businesses, federal agencies are not oriented towards the achievement of the powerful goal of earning profits. Edwards (2015) further posits that bureaucracy adversely impacts on efficiency and innovation. Without the goal of making profit, agencies have little reason to restrain costs and wasteful spending. Neither do agencies feel strongly incentivised to improve the quality of their services or the effectiveness of their management. It is easier for agencies to maintain the quiet status quo than taking risks and try to enhance performance (Edwards, 2015). In the absence of losses, poorly performing agencies hardly face bankruptcy and this justifies the absence of mechanisms incorporated to end low value activities (Edwards, 2015). There are no measures designed to re-align programmes that have increasing budgets but falling quality. Edwards (2015) argues that businesses in the private sector abandon activities that are non-profitable, but the moment government undertakes programmes, they are entrenched and made permanent, as noted by management expert. In government, resources remain stuck in obsolete programmes, rather than

being reallocated to better uses. The strongest argument for private enterprise over government is not the role of profits, but the role of losses (Edwards, 2015). Losses are the powerful signal compelling businesses to effect structural changes. On the contrary, failing government programmes hardly send such a signal (Edwards, 2015). Denning (2014) argues that bureaucracy is absorbed by the philosophy of controls and worships at the altar of conformance. Kenton (2019) views the corporate hierarchy as affecting the employees' ability to advance within the company and also impacts on corporate culture. Most corporate hierarchies are pyramidal, as the most powerful person occupies the top echelons of power while subordinates are at the underneath. Those with the least amount of power, particularly regular employees, occupy the bottom of the pyramid. Nonetheless, some firms may have horizontal hierarchies, where power and responsibility are more evenly spread across the organisation (Kenton, 2019).

The chain of command to be followed during procurement is one of the lengthy periods, defeating service delivery at all levels of the bureaucratic systems. Based on the researcher's experience while working as the Area Provost Marshal in Durban Military Police, the purchase of office resources was quite a lengthy process. The mere purchase of fuel for the vehicles, when the Army Support Base had run out of fuel, would have to follow the process that often started from the Area Office, to the Regional Headquarters, and then to the Military Police Division if larger amounts were required. The Regional Commander would be allowed signing powers up to a certain amount of fuel, while the Provost Marshal General at the regional office would first convene procurement meetings before sending the outcome to the higher office. The same channel will be followed in sending back the approved funds. The approved cash requisition would then be sent to the Local Procurement Office at the Military Support Base which will first convene a procurement meeting to

authorise the funds to be released by the finance office. This is just one typical example. The process is so lengthy that it hampers service delivery. Military vehicles throng the transport park waiting for the approval of the funds; with some of these vehicles being parked there till the closure of the financial year. The next financial year will not just start serving those vehicles, as the process would start afresh. The under-spending of allocated funds are mostly the results of the long frustrating hierarchical chain of command. Decentralising the funding process would help expedite service delivery, but the question is: Does bureaucracy allow this to occur?

3.8. Legislative Framework comparison MPD versus SAPS

Military Police Division	South African Police Service
The SANDF Military Police is mandated in terms of the Defence Act (Act No. 42 of 2002); Section 31 (1) states: to perform any police functions to the SANDF property or to any member or employee of the Department or any person or area or land under the protection or control of the Department of Defence. The Military Police functions which they may perform any time include the following: the prevention and combating of crime; the investigation of any offence or alleged offence and maintenance of law and order. The Act further states that a military police official, when executing their function as contemplated in Section 31 (1) above, 1) "has the same powers as may conferred on or are imposed by law upon a member of the South African Police Service; 2) is liable in respect of acts done or omitted to the same extent as he or she would have been	The South African Police Service (SAPS) derives its mandate from Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). The objects of policing are to prevent; combat and investigate crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and uphold and enforce the law (SAPS Strategic Plan, 2020 ; Act No. 68 of 1995). The South African Police Service is governed by The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996), that stipulates the South African Police Service has a responsibility to: prevent, combat and investigate crime; maintain public order; protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and uphold and enforce the law;

or had he or she been a member of the South African Police Service; 3) has the benefit of indemnities to which a member of the South African Police Service would in like circumstances be entitled", Defence Act (Act No. 42 of 2002).	create a safe and secure environment for all people in South Africa, prevent anything that may threaten the safety or security of any community, investigate any crimes that threaten the safety or security of any community, ensure criminals are brought to justice; and participate in efforts to address the causes of crime. The South African Police Service (Act No. 68 of 1995); provides for the establishment, organisation, regulation and control of the South African Police Service; and provides for matters in connection therewith.

Table: 3.6 Comparative mandate between SANDF MPD and SAPS.

Table 3.6. above indicates comparative mandates between the South African National Defence Force, the Military Police Division of the South African National Defence Force and the South African Police Service. The table reflects that, the Military Police Division of the South African national Defence Force have commonalities with both the South African National Defence Force and with the South African Police Service. This simple means, the Military Police are first soldiers and then turned to be police. In terms of job description, the Military Police of the South African National Defence Force are fully related to that of the South African Police Service. In actual fact, the only distinctive difference in their job description is the jurisdiction. The Military Police of the SANDF jurisdiction is to police the Department of Defence and Military Veterans personnel (military and civilians), while South African Police Service have jurisdiction to police the entire state excluding the Department of Defence and Military Veterans. Therefore, it is the researcher's point of view that, the corroboration of the Military Police of the SANDF and the South African Police Service would be more relevant than

that of the SANDF and South African Police Service. Based on number of observations, the researcher had seen joint operations between Military Police and SAPS, in particular Durban Military Police Area Office members with SAPS Brighton Beach, SAPS Durban Central, SAPS Mtubatuba Police. The researcher understands this type of corroboration is the common practice even in other provinces. The whole researcher's point of view on the matter, it would be good if the Military Police of the SANDF is capacitated enough in terms of manpower, equipment and also extended mandate so that they can also police the state than that of one Department. As SAPS is struggling with fighting crime, perhaps this can have a big impact in suppressing crime in South Africa.

3.9. Provost Marshal General versus National Commissioner

SANDF MILITARY POLICE	SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

• The Provost Marshal General is the Chief of the Military Police Division. In • terms of Section 137 (1) (a) of Military Disciplinary Bill of 2019 and in terms of Section 30 of the Defence Act (Act No.42 of 2002). • The Regional Provost Marshal is the title of the Regional Military Police Commanders. It is researcher's view that their status is equal to that of the Provincial Commissioners. The Regional Provost Marshals are Colonels in terms of rank. The Military Police Division has a total of four regions. • Military Police Regions have military police area offices and are equal to the police stations in SAPS terms. Area offices are broken down to detachments. • Military Police Area Offices comprise the Area Provost	• The Commissioner of Police, who is the Chief of the South African National Police Service, is appointed in terms of SAPS Act (Act No. 68 of 1995). Section 140 (a) of the Military Disciplinary Bill of 2019, the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, must be construed as a reference to the Chief of the Defence Force and the Provost Marshal General. • Provincial Commissioners are Lieutenant Generals in ranks and are SAPS Provincial Heads. • SAPS Provinces are broken down into clusters under the command of the Major General /Brigadiers. They are further broken down into police stations under the command of a Brigadier. • SAPS police stations comprise of Station Commander (Station Commissioner) as the head of the Police Station. The Police Station consists of the following sections for effective service delivery: Community Client Service Centre, Crime Prevention, Investigation, Traffic,

Marshal as the Commander of the unit. The unit has the following sections for effective service delivery: Client Service Centre, Crime Prevention, Investigation, Traffic, Detainment and Human Resources for support. • Jurisdiction of the SANDF MP is within the Department of Defence including civilians working for the department. • Military Police officials are train soldiers. After completion of the basic military training, they undergo Military Police Official Training, which is basic Military Police training. Military Police officials are issued with two identification appointment cards. Military Police are trained as Peace Officers and Commissioners of Oath. • Military Police investigations are conducted in cooperation with legal experts, the prosecutors prior to their finalisation and handed in the Court of the Military Judge for trial. • New case dockets are registered on the Crime Administration System.	Detainment and Human Resources for support. • The SAPS is responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout the nation except on the military installations. Most case dockets opened at SAPS involving military equipment are referred to the Military Police by SAPS for further investigation even if the offender is a civilian. • The SAPS train its personnel to become police officers, Peace Officers and Commissioners of Oath and issues them with police appointment cards. • SAPS' investigations are guided by prosecutors from Magistrates' Courts and finalised case dockets are submitted to the prosecutors at the Magistrates' Courts for trial or prosecution. • New case dockets are registered on the Crime Administration System.

• Convicted offenders who are sentenced for detention are sent to the Military Correctional Facility to serve their sentences. Unless in cases where it is specified to be detained in Correctional Services outside the military.	• Convicted offenders, who are sentenced to imprisonment, are sent to the Correctional Services in the area as specified.

Table: 3.7. Comparison between SAPS and Military Police of the SANDF

Table: 3.7.the above table indicates more similarities than differences between the South African Military Police and the South African Police. Apparently, their institutional cultures are more or less similar, unlike the comparison between the Army and the SAPS. Arguably, future collaborations should involve the Military Police and the SAPS as opposed to roping in the normal army with an institutional culture different from that of the SAPS. More discussion on table 2.1. above refers.

3.10. Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) versus Military Police Internal Investigation (MPII)

IPID	MPII
The Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID Act No. 1 of 2011) is mandated to investigate serious criminal offences allegedly committed by members of the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Municipal Police Services (MPS). IPID receives registered case dockets from the SAPS station regarding complaints against police officer or receives complaints directly	Military Police Internal Investigation is the branch or section situ ated at the Military Police Division Headquarters and it is responsible for all offences involving Military Police officials. Military Police Instruction No.15/00 (2014)/ (MPI)/2014) provides guidelines and procedures on how to conduct investigations against the Military Police officials implicated in any case dockets. This

from the complainants. The investigations are administered by the local civilian courts. The IPID has a specific mandate to investigate serious complaints against SAPS officials and SAPS must report these cases to IPID Africa Criminal Justice Reform (2019).	ensures that SANDF Military Police remains disciplined in their day-to-day operations as Military Police officials. Their case dockets are administered by the Local Military Justice Offices called Legal Satellites Office (LEGSATO) in their districts or areas.

Table: 3.8. Comparative of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) and Military Police Internal Investigation (MPII).

Table 3.8. above reflects more similarities than differences between the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPD) and Military Police Internal Investigation. IPID have jurisdiction in investigating specifically police who breaks the law in line of duty. This include police abuse of power, police brutality, police killing civilians while on duty, fraud and corruption. There are many SAPS officers including high ranking officers (Commissioners / Generals) who are facing the might arm of the law due to IPID efforts. MPII investigate all Military Police Officials who are involved in any form of criminality. MPII investigate and apprehend the offenders to the Military Courts for prosecution. Both IPID and MPII's roles are quite similar. The distinctive difference is the fact that IPID is an oversight not SAPS members while MPII are Military Police Officials who are empowered to investigate Military Police perpetrators and they are sitting at the Military Police Division headquarters.

3.11. Comparison of South African Criminal Justice Systems versus Military Justice System of South Africa

SANDF Criminal Justice System	South African Criminal Justice System

The South African National Defence Force has six main components:	The South African Criminal Justice System has six main components:
• The Military Police prevent crime, investigate crime and catch suspected criminals within the Department of Defence and Military Veterans (DoD & Mil Vet).	• The South African Police Service prevents crime, investigates crime and apprehends suspected criminals within the entire state excluding (DoD & Mil Vet).
• The Prosecution Counsel decides whether to prosecute or not an individual or group suspected of having committed a crime. Prosecution Counsel guides Military Police investigations to ensure there is prima facie evidence	• The National Prosecuting Authority) decides whether or not to prosecute an individual or a group suspected of having committed an offence. The National Prosecuting Authority guides SAPS investigations to ensure there is prima facie evidence
• The presiding officer, who is a judge, hears the case, and the judiciary (the courts) decide if the accused is innocent or guilty after having heard the evidence. They also decide what sentence should be given if someone is guilty.	• The presiding officer, who is the magistrate or judge hears the case, and the judiciary (the courts), decide if the accused is innocent or guilty after having heard the evidence. They also decide what sentence should be given if someone is guilty.
• The SANDF Justice provides accessible and quality justice for all the SANDF community.	• The Department of Justice provides accessible and quality justice for all.
The Military Correctional Facility run by the Military Police Division Headquarters ensures that sentences are carried out. They also try to rehabilitate the convicted	• The Department of Correctional Services (DCS), makes sure that sentences are carried out. They also rehabilitate the convicted criminals in their care. Probation officer or social

criminals in their care. SANDF social workers provides social services for sentenced offenders, victims and families.	worker provides social services for the poor and vulnerable people. They work with victims of crime, families and communities.

Table: 3.9. Comparative Justice System

Table 3.9. above indicates the components of the Criminal Justice System of the System of South Africa as the Government and the components of the Criminal Justice System of the Department of the Defence and Military Veterans as a department. The table also reflects the process of each components follows in ensuring the effectiveness of the justice. It should be noted that, more similarities than the opposite observed in both Criminal Justice System. The Office of the Chief Justice and Judicial Administration derives its mandate of providing support to the Chief Justice as the Head of the Judiciary from Section 165 (6) of the Constitution, as read together with the Superior Courts Act (Act No. 10 of 2013). The Office of the Judge Advocate General Administration derives its mandate as the Head of the Military Justice from Chapter 3, Section 28(1) of the Military Discipline Bill of 2019. In terms of Section 29(1) (a) of the Bill, the Judge Advocate General is responsible for the overall management, promotion, facilitation and coordination of activities (include appointments judges, prosecutors, policies and other admin processes) in order to ensure the effective administration of military justice and legal services in the Department of Defence (Military Discipline Bill, 2019). The comparison of the of South African courts and the Military Justice courts serves to unveil the independence of the SANDF and the rest of the South African criminal administrative system.

This does not mean that soldiers apprehended by the SAPS committing crimes in residential areas will be handed over to the Military Police for further investigation and prosecution. Instead, the soldiers are arrested and

prosecuted by the civilian courts pursuant to the nature of the offences under the administration of the SAPS. In such cases, the SAPS ought to inform the local Military Police of the arrest and continuously gives updates on the progress of the case until it is finalised. The updates of such cases are part of the monthly statistical returns informing the Office the Provost Marshal General (Head of the Military Police Division) through the relevant channel via the Military Police Regional Headquarters. In cases involving the arrest of a SANDF soldier by the SAPS or the Metropolitan Police the commission of an offence of a military nature, the offenders who are soldiers are handed over to the Military Police or a case docket has to be opened and handed over to the Military Police for further investigation. When a soldier is needed by the SAPS for alleged crime committed beyond the purview of the Defence Force, such as murder or assault, the SAPS is always advised to contact the Military Police who coordinate the arrest of the suspect in a SAPS case. This information is based on the researcher's knowledge and experience as he served the Military Police Officer for over two and a half decades. The aim is to show the diversity in terms of institutional culture between the SANDF and the SAPS. Below composition of the courts of Military Justice and South African Courts.

3.12. Military Courts versus Civilian Courts

COURTS OF MILITARY JUSTICE	SOUTH AFRICAN COURTS
Composition of the Courts of Military Justice: • Court of Military Appeals • Court of Senior Military Judicial Reviews • Court of Military Judicial Reviews	Composition of the South African Courts: • The Constitutional Court • Supreme Court of Appeal • High courts • Circuit courts • Special income tax courts

• Court of Senior Military Judge • Court of Military Judge	• Labour courts • Land claims court. • Magistrate's courts

Table 2.5. Military courts versus South African Courts

3.13. General Police Duties (GPD)

General Military Police Duties (07/2006]): state that the General Police Military Duties is a section that provides a 24-hour service and is the first to respond to any form of complaint. The Victoria Police (2020) argues that general duties officers are the 'first responders' and undertake the following duties in the course of a shift; investigate crime, prevent anti-social behaviour; deal with community safety concerns; resolve disputes; attend/investigate accidents; attend to critical incidents and emergencies; enforcetraffic law; deal with drug/alcohol affected people; attend court to give evidence. Similarly, under the Military Police Division the Military Police Instruction Number 7 of 2006 (MPI No.07/2006:1-2) stated that the functioning of the Military Police Area Offices Client Service Centres (Community Service Centres) operate around the General Police Duties sections as they are the personnel working with the public in the most direct way since complaints are specifically handed in or reported to them. Escort duties and patrols are conducted for the military and the civilian communities, and they are therefore in the eyes of the public most of the time. It is argued that Client Service Centres provide almost all forms of policing, that is; crime prevention, investigation, traffic, crime administration system, detainment and other administrative issues like issuing of affidavits, certification of original documents, processing of finger prints and so forth. The General Police Duties Sections are applicable in small military police area offices while Client Service Centres are applicable in medium and large area offices where crime prevention, traffic and

investigation are separate from the Client Service Centre. Client Service Centres provide 24-hour services to clients. The Military Police Instruction Number 07 of 2014 (MPI 07/2014) indicates that the general approach to policing in the Department of Defence starts with respect for the law. The Military Police should dedicate its time to law enforcement and crime prevention. The law must be enforced not to please the public, but for is sake. One of the fundamental principles underpinning South African Law is that a person is innocent until proven guilty, a principle which must not be overlooked when enforcing the law. The researcher concurs with the argument being asserted by the Military Police Division through their instruction. Some police officials choose not to be guided by the principle that an accused person or suspect is innocent until proven guilty by a court of law. The failure to apply this basic rule often results in the torturing accused persons or suspects into admitting that they are guilt to circumvent further assaults. Many accused persons have fallen victim to police brutality due to failure to apply this fundamental principle. Crime prevention is defined as the "means, actions or attempts applied by Military Police structures in conjunction with any other stakeholders in the area of responsibility to control and reduce criminal activity (MPI No.07/2006).

3.14. Crime Prevention

The Military Police Division has crime prevention as one its primary objectives as the law enforcement arm of the South African National Defence Force. Military Police Instruction Number 12 of 2014 (MPI12/2014) provides guidelines and procedures of how the members in the Crime Prevention portfolio of the Military police division should conduct themselves in their effort to eliminate criminality in the South African National Defence Force. Military Police Division Instruction (12/2014) crime prevention strategies include a wide range of activities, adding that the Military Police has its unique activities. In the Military Police Division

Instruction 12 of 2014, it is stated that crime prevention strategies involve identifying a wide range of social institutions within the Department of Defence community with an aim of reducing criminality in the Defence Force. It is further stated that, the Military Police Division's primary social establishment is charged with the responsibility of coordinating and preventing crime in the Department of Defence by instituting crime prevention programmes and strategies. Crime prevention is also defined as all the strategies and methods applied by individuals, community members and the Military Police in curbing criminality. Crime is a forbidden act or omission which is punishable by the law. The Oxford English Dictionary (2015) defines crime as an action or omission which constitutes an offence punishable by law. Most criminologists would probably argue that the definition of crime is determined by the state and is something beyond their scope as far as changing or influencing it is concerned. Precisely, crime is what the law states. Guided by this legal definition, criminologists simply study the causes of crime in order to determine why some individuals violate the law, perhaps suggesting how various state agencies may do a better job in reducing crime and apprehending offenders. The Australia Institute of Criminology (2017) avers that crime prevention refers to a range of strategies implemented by individuals, communities, businesses, non-governmental organisations, social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime. The Military Police Instruction 12 of 2014 also stated that crime prevention is an attempt to inform the Military Police official on how to conduct their business in preventing violation of laws.

3.15. Community Policing

The Military Police Division of the South African National Defence Force also has its occupational culture manifesting itself in the Community Policing initiative as an avenue towards the elimination of criminality in the Department of Defence. The

Military Police Instruction (18 of 2014) provides guidance and procedures on how the Military Police can partner with the community in combating criminality in the Department of Defence. The Military Police Instruction (18 of 2014) states the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa advocated for community policing, a style of policing to be adopted by the South African Police Service in order to guarantee the safety and security of South Africans. Military Police Division Instruction (18 of 2014) stating that it is critical for the Military Police Division to adapt community policing as means of curbing criminality in the Department of Defence. The guidelines and procedures for the community policing (MPI No.18/2014) serve as a platform from which Military Police Division officials will be able to apply themselves to a community-oriented policing. Community policing is defined as a philosophy that guides the police's management styles and operational strategies and emphasises the establishment of police-community partnerships and problem-solving approaches responsive to the needs of the community. Community policing is also regarded as a community-oriented policing which is a strategy of policing that focuses on building ties and working closely with members of the communities being policed. The main thrust of the initiative is to engender public trust in the police.

3.16. General Military Police Investigation

Military Police Instruction (08/2014) provides guidelines and procedures for the execution of the investigation of crime in the Department of Defence. In the context of criminology, an investigation refers to the process of collecting information (or evidence) about a crime in order to: (1) determine if a crime has been committed; (2) identify the perpetrator; (3) apprehend the perpetrator; and (4) provide evidence to support a conviction in court. If the first three objectives are successfully attained, then the crime can be said to have been solved. Several other outcomes such as recovering stolen property, deterring individuals from engaging in criminal behaviours, and satisfying crime victims have also been associated with the criminal investigation

process. According to the Military Police Instruction (08 of 2014) official may affect an arrest with or without a warrant, and unless the person being arrested submits himself/herself to custody, by actually touching his/her body or, if the circumstances so require, by forcibly confining his/her body. The candidate concurs with the statement above since there are some instances where a police official cannot wait for an arrest warrant, for instance where the perpetrator has been caught committing an offence, in case of Schedule One offences such as rape and murder. The most important aspect that a police official must be cognisant of is drill or procedure when affecting an arrest in order to secure a conviction. The situation always differs from case to case. The researcher emphasises the need to adhere to the correct procedure when Military Police officials effect an arrest in order to secure conviction and to avoid lawsuits (claims against the State). Internal investigators investigate the case since all cases involving Military Police officials are investigated by this section, like ICD in the SAPS. The Internal Investigation team consists of a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and two Warrant Officers Class One. Its mandate is to investigate all cases against the military police; on completion of the investigation, a docket is handed to the court for prosecution. This team is accountable to the Provost Marshal General and so far, it has been very successful in executing its work as evidenced by the absence of complaints from the military community suggesting that less attention is being paid to military police officials who are in conflict with the law. It should be noted that criminal cases involving civilian staff in the Department of Defence are purely investigated and finalised by the South African National Defence Force Military Police Division in liaison with the State Prosecutor. The SANDF MP Investigating Officer's (IO) investigation is guided by the Senior State Prosecutor regarding what evidence still needs to be collected for successful prosecution and this is done without involvement of the SAPS. The Area Provost Marshals or Regional Provost Marshals guide the investigations by instructing the Investigating Officer on what statements still need to be obtained and when the case docket isready, the commanders, as mentioned above, instruct the IO to hand it in to the Senior State Prosecutor either for inspection or for trial.

3.17. Special Investigation Branch (SIB)

The Military Police Instruction (04 of 2014) provides guidance and procedures for the Military Police officials assigned to investigate specialised criminal cases committed by the members of the Department of Defence. The instruction also guides the Regional Provost Marshals on how to utilise members of the Special Investigation Branch. According to the Military Police Instruction 04 of 2014), there need aroused for the establishment of the Specialist Investigation Branch (SIB) in the South African National Defence (SANDF) whose members are going to be allocated to all the four Regional Headquarters. The investigators only focus on specialised cases like fraud and corruption.

3.18. MPD Internal Investigation (MPII)

Military Police Instruction (15 of 2014) provides guidance and procedures to be followed during the internal investigations. This instruction clearly mentions the focus group as the Military Police officials who commit serious criminal activities such as fraud and corruption, theft and other offences of serious nature as well as disciplinary cases. The Military Police Instruction (15 of 2014) the structuring of the Military Police Division necessitates the need to establish an Internal Investigation Section aiming at investigating Military Police officials accused of having committed offences of serious nature. Internal investigators are mandated in terms of Chapter 5 of the Defence Act (Act No.42 of 2002) which states that Military Police may investigate any crime for the purpose of enforcing any provision of the Defence Act of 2002 (Act No. 42 of 2002), or any other law.

3.19. Military Police Division Traffic Duties

Military Police Instruction (22 of 2014) provides guidelines and procedures for the execution of the traffic duties, which include traffic control, escort duties, ceremonial duties, escort of military very important persons (VIPs), escort priority convoys. The Traffic Section of the Military Police Division is also responsible for the escort of the President and his or her Deputy during the opening of Parliament. It should be noted that, only the Military Police Division is mandated to provide ceremonial escorts to the President and the Deputy President.

3.20. Crime Administration System (CAS)

Military Police Instruction (25 of 2014) provides guidance and procedure to be followed when a case docket is registered in the system. Crime Administration System is the South African Police Service system which is linked to the Military Police Division offices throughout South Africa for the same purpose as SAPS. The Crime Administration System is used to register a case docket in a computer, by the Occurrence Book Clerk or a police official or officer trained for that purpose, working at the Client Service Centre (Military Police Station) or at the Community Service Centre (SAPS). The process starts with complainant statement obtained at the Client Service or Community Service Centre then a case docket registered based on the complainant statement. If police officials attend the crime scene, they will obtain a statement from complainant and a police official will register the case docket in a Crime Administration System https://www.saps.gov.za/services/report_crime.php. Once the case docket is registered, a complainant will have to receive a message in an SMS format with a Crime Administration Number (CAS No) which has to be kept safe as reference for future inquiries on the case progress of the case. It is argued that, a 24 hour inspection will be done by the Area Provost Marshal or the Head of Investigation before allocating the case docket to the relevant Investigating officer (IO) or to the detectives

https://www.saps.gov.za/services/report_crime.php. The researcher understands that, the information on the physical docket should correspond with the information on the Crime Administration System. The IO or Detective have a responsibility every time he or she obtain new statements and keep in the case docket, such statements are to be added in a CAS so that a CAS and physical docket must speak the same language. The whereabouts of a case docket or movement must reflect on the CAS, for an example, if the docket is in court CAS should reflect as such. One of the most advantage of the CAS, is the fact that, even if a physical docket can disappear, it is easy to reproduce a new physical case docket.

3.21. Conclusion

It is the culture of the SANDF Military Police to work in collaboration with other law enforcement agencies such as the SAPS, Metro Police, and the Traffic Department or the Military Police of other countries during peacekeeping operations. The SANDF Military Police are mandated to enforce discipline, maintain law and order, prevent crime, investigate reported crimes and execute traffic duties within the SANDF. The SANDF Military Police became popular worldwide during the funeral of the late former President Mandela; hence, worldwide VIP guests who came to pay their last respect to the late statesman were mainly escorted by high profile Military Police officials on motorbikes. One of the most popular responsibilities of the Military Police Division is to escort the President of the Republic of South Africa and the Deputy President during the opening of the Parliament in February yearly. The SANDF's institutional culture is also applicable to the SANDF Military Police since they are members of the SANDF are mandated with policing the function within the SANDF. However, Military Police Officials of the SANDF, are also act against civilians who breaks the law and the apprehended civilians are handed over to the South African Police Service for further administrative matters including keeping the suspect in custody through correct documentation. In terms of the Defence Act (Act No. 42 of 2002); Section 31 (1) the Military Police Officials of the SANDF, "has the same powers as may conferred to the members of the South African Police Service.

CHAPTER 4: POLICE CULTURE THEMES OF SOLIDARITY, ISOLATION & CYNICISM

4.1. Introduction

Studies on police have acknowledged the importance of police culture in shaping police officers' attitudes to work (Mkhize & Steyn, 2016). The feelings and perceptions of solidarity, isolation and cynicism among police officers and a sense of mission, conservatism, pragmatism, machismo, racism and sexism have been established (Mkhize & Steyn, 2016). Police cultures in general are subject of criticism (Charman (2017). The fundamental features of police culture involve solidarity, isolation and cynicism (Reiner, 2010; in Chen, 2016). Chapter four of this study discusses police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism in broad terms.

4.2. Police culture solidarity

Crank (2004) and Chan (2003), in Steyn (2017), define police culture of solidarity as a powerful bond between police officials and that has often been described as the glue that holds the police subculture together. Blumberg (1976), and Westly (1970), in Chen (2016) perceive the police culture of solidarity as police officers' loyalty to their colleagues rather than being loyal to the police organisation, with secrecy providing the glue that binds the police officers together. Solidarity sustains police group identity, marks group boundaries and protects police officers from external oversight. A strong sense of solidarity has frequently been chosen by many reporters as a dominant and distinctive theme in police subculture (Chen, 2016). One of the

greatest influences of police culture is the common sense that arises from everyday experience, is the sense of solidarity shared by the members of a group (Cockcroft, 2013; Reiner, 2010; Mkhize (2016) Solidarity among the police sustains group identity; marks group boundaries and protects police officials from external oversight (Steyn, 2017). The police culture of solidarity is also described as the police's loyalty to their colleagues rather than loyalty to the police organisation and secrecy ensures solidarity among the police officers (Chen, 2016). In reference to the current study, it has been established that South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Officials (MPOs) who responded have attitudes in police culture themes of solidarity and isolation, but not police culture theme of cynicism. The findings have also been categorised according rank, race, education, geographical areas in terms of regions and areas or unit. In terms of rank, Warrant Officers (WOs) showed greatest attitudes, with 79% levels of solidarity, while Non- Commissioned Officers (NCOs) and Officers equally showed 76%. In terms of education, participants with Matriculation showed the greatest level of solidarity with 78%, followed by participants with High School qualifications which showed 74% levels of solidarity and participants with post-Matriculation qualifications showed 72% levels of solidarity.

4.3. Police culture of isolation

Isolation is defined as an emotional and physical condition that bars members of one social group from relating to and interacting with members of another group (Chen, 2016). Reiner (2010) in Chen (2016), regard isolation as the key theme of police subculture closest to solidarity. Over the years, studies have distinguished the likelihood of police feeling isolated from their friends, the public, the legal police culture isolation is defined as an

emotional and physical condition that makes it difficult for members of one social group to enter into relationships and interact with members of another group (Chen, 2016). Isolation is regarded as the key theme of police subculture closest to solidarity (Meyer & Steyn, 2009; Reiner, 2010; Chen, 2016). Although police culture themes are defined and categorised differently as police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism, there is always a link between the three themes though they differ in degree. The researcher supports Steyn, (2017) argument that the police impose social isolation upon themselves to evade real and perceived dangers, loss of personal and professional autonomy, and social rejection. According to Chen (2016) Studies on police culture have listed isolation as one of the primary theme of police subculture (Chen 2016; Meyer & Steyn, 2009; Reiner, 2010). Police culture isolation is a coping mechanism through which police officers deal with the problems confronting them in both organisational and occupational environments (Chen, 2016). The current study established that SANDF MPOs have attitudes depicting police culture isolation. The findings have also been categorised according rank and education. In terms of rank, Non-Commissioned Officers showed the greatest attitude with 63%, while Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers equally showed 61%each. Participants with Matriculation showed 62% of police culture of isolation while participants with High School and Post-Matriculation equally showed 61% each.

4.4. Police culture of cynicism

Abram (2016) begin on the police culture cynicism by arguing that, no matter what type of industry an individual's job requires that he or she should develop a particular mindset in order to perform well. Whether you fabricate steel, carry out surgery, or control operations in a massive

employer, your mind must be centred at the task at hand. For law enforcement experts, the proper attitude necessitates some cynicism. Cynicism is a philosophical movement which emerged in Ancient Greek Era (Levent & Keser, 2016). The records of cynicism idea dates returned to the 4th century B.C. Cynicism, which has started to take its area in the literature of management considering Eighties, is regarded as a negative mindset that has cognitive, affective and behavioral components (Levent & Keser, 2016). Cynicism, which has commenced to be the issue of some research in the field of educational management and supervision currently, can lead to a exchange inside the organization and a resistance towards administrative manipulate (Levent & Keser, 2016).

Cynicism, as cited formerly, is a chief bad element of the police culture (McCartney & Parent, 2015). Cynicism is frequently viewed as a 'most cancers' in policing (Potgieter, Roelofse, Zekavica & Simeunovic-Patic, 2017). Cynicism is broadly described as a poor mindset characterised either with the aid of confusion, frustration, alienation and emotions of jealousy, hatred or total powerlessness to express him/herself against those apparently chargeable for such feelings (Potgieter et al, 2017).

The present look at involves a -dimensional technique closer to the superiority, nature and correlates of police cynicism and viable institutions with career motivations and task pride. Broadly speaking, structural (organisational) cynicism relates to internal matters of police establishments with a bad attitude in the direction of standard bureaucratic practices: formal prescriptions, administrative strategies and control practices. Operational (functional) cynicism refers to the outside occupational milieu that directly or indirectly pertains to the position fulfillers' paintings situation which apparently manifests itself in a loss of enthusiasm, a loss of pleasure inside the process of rendering a service to

the general public and a latent reluctance to comply to standards.

Cynicism has been statistically measured the usage of a brand new developed 24-item, two-cluster measuring scales, one containing 12 structural and any other 12 operational cynicism objects. Another variable cluster referring to motivations for profession preference and task satisfaction consists of ten independent variables and also consists of vital dependent variables referring to the paintings scenario of cops, like: police patrol, impunity, network involvement in democratic policing, police use of pressure, and many others (Potgieter et al, 2017). Cynicism seems to be normally allotted based on pretty robust convergence on all 24 cynicism scale gadgets. Cynicism scores varied considerably across police stations/departments. Reliability (Cronbach's Alpha) and validity (Factor Analyses) of the measuring instrument proved to be at applicable tiers in each international location (Potgieter et al, 2017). Research results are indicative that police cynicism ought to be treated as a multidimensional concept and greater studies is required to unveil conditions that impinge on police professionalism (and management) and productiveness among police ranks (Potgieter et al, 2017).

Cynicism should not be harassed with skepticism as they're vastly one-of-a-kind (McCartney & Parent, 2015) Skepticism refers to important thinking, that's what we ought to all attempt for and it permits us to impeach commonly held beliefs that won't be actual (McCartney & Parent, 2015). Skepticism is one who is willing to question any declare to fact, requesting readability in definition, consistency in common sense, and adequacy of proof (Kurtz 2010). Skepticism forms the premise of scientific inquiry that has enabled humanity to evolve from a reliance on superstition to an capability to address difficult questions and troubles in society using research and reasoned methods (McCartney & Parent, 2015). Skepticism

is specifically important in regulation enforcement as it is a vital element of being an objective investigator, one who's willing to view issues from a impartial angle (McCartney & Parent, 2015). Cynicism is similar to nihilistic skepticism; however, it embodies an element of pessimism toward everyday occurrences that may ignore the objective truth (Kurtz, 2010). There is a kind of cynicism, also referred to as tactical skepticism, can also improve situational awareness, giving officials an angle which could otherwise be lacking (Abram, 2016).

Cynicism can include a negative response to morality that illustrates a contempt for community standards (Kurtz, 2010). It is further argued that, truth is unimportant to a cynic, and the distrust that is exhibited by the cynic belies the facts. On the other hand, some scholars argued that, the general distrust and a lack of hope towards citizens and the criminal justice system has been regarded by various academics as police cynicism (Cockcroft, 2013; Reiner, 2010). Specifically, law enforcement officers often see themselves in an “us versus them” environment in which officers are attacked from all sides of society (Kurtz, 2010). Officers routinely say that the biggest stress they face is not on the streets from dangerous people but in the office before they make it to the streets. This notion is, to a degree, cynical. The objective truth is that the streets are not as safe as the office; however, officers ignore this due to their frustration in dealing with management (Kurtz, 2010). Another example of cynicism is the belief some officers have that the only way to remove sex-trade workers from the area they patrol is to verbally abuse them to the point they feel threatened. In cynical officers’ minds, such behaviour is acceptable even though it may be contrary to community standards and their agency’s values (Kurtz, 2010).

Cynicism is an emotional plank deeply entrenched in the ethos of the police

world (Kurtz, 2010). Cynicism is an inherent a part of police culture (Abram, 2016). Studies have exposed the police's cynical attitude as one of the main characteristics of traditional police sub-culture (Cockcroft, 2013; Reiner, 2010; Chen, 2016). The suspicious, cynical attitude of the police toward citizens is a herbal consequence of their regular interactions with risky unreliable individuals (Abram, 2016). A cynical thought may also seem like a poor aspect of police existence, but the capability to cautiously check situations and react therefore is an indication of a seasoned and nicely-trained officer (Abram, 2016). The cynical thoughts begin to diminish agree with and drives constant assessment of others and a cynical attitude is not absolutely terrible (Abram, 2016).

4.5. Conclusion

Police officers are public representatives who are responsible for protecting the community against any criminal acts. Police officers are expected to police themselves to maintain and enforce the law across the board including even their colleagues. If this cannot happen, then the State stands to lose the battle against crime. Police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism are norms and values which help the police officers to conduct their work without fear. Police culture provides strength to police officers to overcome their difficult, stressful and dangerous work. The researcher asserts that there are more positive results of police culture than the negative ones, specifically with regard to solidarity because it keeps the police together as they fearlessly confront any deadly criminality

reported to them. More armed robberies are life threatening to police officers; however, they attend to such incidents when reported. On the other hand, isolation and cynicism ought to be addressed since they make it difficult for the police to work hand in hand with the members of the community in addressing criminality in the communities due to lack of trust.

CHAPTER FIVE: THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

5.1. Introduction

It is critical for every dissertation or thesis to have theoretical foundation or a conceptual framework or both, that is deliberated in the literature review. However, for the current study, this chapter deliberates exclusively with theoretical foundation. The importance of the theoretical foundation in a research paper, it works as a magnifying glass to see and evaluate your research problem and research questions. It is vital for the reader to understand that, theoretical foundation is required in a quantitative study, while a conceptual framework is required for qualitative study. For the current study, Entitlement Theory and Socialisation Theory are employed. Robert Nozick is known as a Professor of Havard with wide-ranging interest and one of the most influential political philosophers with John Rawls, on the Anglo-American Tradition (Nnajiofor & Ifeakor; 2016). Entitlement Theory was developed by Professor Robert Nozick in the year 1974 (Nnajiofor & Ifeakor; 2016). His greatest celebrated book, "Anarchy State and Utopia" developed a restoration of the discipline of social and political philosophy in the analytic school (Nnajiofor & Ifeakor; 2016).

5.2. Entitlement Theory

Robert Nozick entitlement theory is based on three principles, firstly a principle of justice in acquisition which is an initial acquisition of holding. It is an account of how people first came to own property, what types of things can be held (Nnajiofor & Ifeakor; 2016). Secondly, a 'principle of justice in transfer- which is how one person can acquire holdings from another, including voluntary exchange and gifts. Thirdly, a principle of rectification of injustice- which is how to deal with holdings that are unjustly acquired or transferred, whether and how much victims can be compensated, how to deal with long past transgressions or injustices done by a government (Nnajiofor & Ifeakor; 2016). The researcher's deduction is that, Robert Nozick

in his entitlement theory was concerned on the past injustices. He felt people who did not have property they were entitled to have by any means. The American history in my view has a complex history like that of South Africa where people loose land, properties due to apartheid. In his theory, he is the voice of the people who become victims of injustices of the past. The principle of justice in acquisition of property confirms very strong property rights. He is of the view that, all people are entitled to sell or use their natural resources willingly or as they might please. It seems laws of the time were not in favour of all citizens (Nnajiofor & Ifeakor; 2016). However, Robert Nozick's three principles received some critiques from other scholars. Goldsmith (2006) in Nnajiofor & Ifeakor (2016) and Vargas (2010) argues that, the problem is that, in his arguments he does not come up clearly on the foundation of the same property rights. These authors further argued that, the clearest issue is the fact that he does not base this to the right to life and there is no utilitarian foundation also argues that Robert Nozick does not provide a persuasive foundation that explains much about private property. Nozick (1974) in argument stated that "one legitimate means is the appropriation of something that is unowned in circumstances where the acquisition would not disadvantage others. A second means is the voluntary transfer of ownership of holdings to someone else. A third means is the rectification of past injustices in the acquisition or transfer of holdings" . According to Nozick, anyone who acquired what he has through these means is morally entitled to it. Thus the "entitlement" theory of justice states that the distribution of holdings in a society is just if (and only if) everyone in that society is entitled to what he has construction without foundation Vargas and it does have little or no value (2010). INnajiofor & Ifeakor;(2016) in criticising Nazick, firstly argued that a person who acquires a holding in accordance with the principle of justice. Unfortunately, not everyone follows these rules, "some people steal from others or defraud them, or enslave them, seizing their product and preventing them from living as they choose, or forcibly exclude others from competing in exchanges. Thus, the third principle of rectification is needed. Self-ownership is the cornerstone of Nozick's work. It is from this source that the right of the individual and the minimal state originate.

Storozhenko, M. (2018) in being critique of Nozick's theory argue that, "the first is the original

acquisition of holdings, the appropriation of unheld things. This includes the issue of how unheld things may come to be held, the process, or processes, by which unheld things may come to be held, the things that may come to be held by these processes, the extent of what comes to be held by a particular process, and so on. We shall refer to the complicated truth about the topic, which we shall not formulate here, as the principle of justice in acquisition.9 The purpose of the principle of original acquisition or, in other" Storozhenko, M. (2018) in criticising Nozick's second principle argues that "second topic concerns the transfer of holdings from one person to another. By what processes may a person transfer holding to another? How may a person acquire a holding from another who holds it? Under this topic come general descriptions of voluntary exchange, and gift and (on the other hand) fraud, as well as reference to particular conventional details fixed upon in a given society. The complicated truth about this subject (with placeholders for conventional details) we shall call the principle of justice in transfer". Storozhenko, M. (2018) stated that, "the second topic concerns the transfer of holdings from one person to another. (Storozhenko, M. (2018), argues that, "how may a person acquire a holding from another who holds it? Under this topic come general descriptions of voluntary exchange, and gift and (on the other hand) fraud, as well as reference to particular conventional details fixed upon in a given society. The complicated truth about this subject (with placeholders for conventional details) we shall call the principle of justice in transfer".

Kingshott, et al (2007) contended that, entitlement theory is labelled as a lens essential in the exploration of the police culture as it provides a theoretical foundation. These authors further contended that, the entitlement theory suggests that individuals may develop impairments in their ability to behave in a mutually respectful manner. This change might in an individual can be caused by being entitled to that environment such as work. The researcher supports the This may be caused by significant associations to which they have been entitled to and traumatic experiences that have not been appropriately processed (Kingshott, Bailey & Walfe, 2004). These authors argue that early attachment experiences, the ensuing view of the self and other the police training and work culture, and the traumatic experiences by police officers

during their daily tasks contribute to psychological and relational problems in some police officers. It is argued that the only way to comprehend how the police culture spreads and causes stress and the subsequent issues are from attachment theories such as the Entitlement Theory (Kingshott, Bailey & Walfe, 2004). These scholars further acknowledge that police work is extremely stressful since it involves policing violent and aggressive community making the job of a police officer extremely dangerous with little or no chance of survival once one has made a mistake due to poor judgement. They further argue that the frequent exposure to stress and danger, and the lack of resources to cope with stress, has detrimental outcomes for police officers; these include all family and marital problems, substance abuse, alcoholism and suicide (Kingshott, Bailey & Walfe, 2004). it is proposed that the police culture itself militates against healthy entitlement (Kingshott, Bailey & Walfe, 2004). First, officers bring their own in-place working models regarding entitlement to the police culture. These may be altered or strengthened by their training and on the job experiences. In addition to this influence, studies have suggested that over-entitlement (which often results from being under-entitled) is perpetuated by the police culture itself. Regardless of the sense of entitlement, a young officer brings to his or her training, experiences and environments encountered early in a police officer's career, which provide a foundation of knowledge that may foster under-entitlement. Officers undergoing training are often the subjects of aggressive and loud verbal commands; they are humiliated before their peers, verbally abused and punished for any evidence of 'weakness.' Their successful graduation may depend upon not only their skills, but also their ability to tolerate such humiliation and to relinquish any appearance of personal identity (Kingshott, Bailey & Walfe, 2004). In reference to the current study, the entitlement theory suit well the study, "police culture themes of solidarity, isolation, cynicism by South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Officials (MPO). The military police training the Military Police Officials of the SANDF received is expose military police officials to the entitlement theory. The Military Police Officials of the SANDF's working conditions also enforce the Military Police Officials to be affected by the entitlement theory. As the study has already completed, SANDF MPO who participated found to be positive to police culture solidarity, isolation but differ in some

degrees.

5.3. Conclusion

Entitlement theory found to be suitable for the theoretical foundation for the study. The deduction made is the fact that, entitlement theory have huge detrimental effect on the police organisation since it cannot be business as usual to the victims which is a huge loss to the police organisation. It is deducted that, entitlement is like a pandemic, affected police officers with entitlement would not accept the change without any form of resistance. In order to overcome the continuity of the impact of the professional help is required to assist in the efforts to suppress the entitlement within SANDF MPOs. Community based training to be provided to reduce levels of stress within police officers to close the gaps between police and community members. Psychologists, psychiatrist's social workers to be deployed in the police organisation to monitor police officers who may be victim of serious impacts the entitlement who may not refuse help while in need. Development of sport facilities, availability of psychologists, psychiatrists, socials workers and other specialists.

6.1. Introduction

Research methodology is defined as the track or path through which researchers need to conduct their research (Sileyew, 2019). This study is thoroughly planned with clear guidelines from the start to the end. Research methodology demonstrates how the researchers articulate their problem and objective (Sileyew, 2019). In chapter one of the study, the researcher presented a clearly formulated problem statement and objective. The problem statement and objective offers the reader an opportunity to understand what the study is all about. Research methodology also act as guidance on how to present the study results from the data obtained (Sileyew, 2019). Chapter Seven of this study presented data analysis which demonstrated on how the end results or outcome of the study were reached while findings are presented in chapter Eight of the study.

It is also critical to state that, research design is characterised as its intention in the research is to provide background or an outline or framework for the study. One critical issue in the research design, is the choice to be made regarding research approach (Sileyew, 2019). For this study, the researcher adopted a quantitative approach; hence, quantitative methodology was used to gather relevant data to answer the key questions. Quantitative research measures attitudes, behaviour, and performance. Further, it provides results in percentages that are easy to interpret (Goundar, 2012). The current study investigates police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism attitudes among military police officials in the South African National Defence Force (SANDF).

The researcher selected positivism, which is compatible with a quantitative approach. Generally, positivist researchers seek to make law-like generalisations called the nomothetic approach (Wahyuni, 2012). The nomothetic approach suggests or recommends law like relationships in the positivist sense of scientific causal laws (Harvey, 2012). The focus of the nomothetic approach is to obtain objective knowledge through scientific methods since quantitative methods of investigation are used to produce statistically significant results (Harvey, 2012).

A descriptive cross-sectional study design was adopted because the researcher sought to focus on many variables at once. Subsequently, rank, race, educational status, geographical areas according to units and geographical areas according to regions are the variables for the current study. A cross-sectional design also allows the researcher to look at data from the population as quickly as possible though the population with big numbers. The overall population of the SANDF MPOs totalling one thousand four hundred and seventeen (N=1417) was targeted and six hundred and forty-five (N=645) respondents. Cherry (2019), argued that a cross-sectional study involves looking at data from a population at one specific point in time. To gather data, 30-item Military Police Culture Solidarity, Isolation and Cynicism Questionnaire (MPCSICQ) was generated to fit into the military police environment (Steyn, 2004). In this chapter, the following aspects are deliberated: research approach, design, and paradigm. The researcher also describes their entry to the research site, sampling, sampling method, sample size, data collection method, pilot study, and data analysis. This entails sample analysis, response bias, descriptive analysis, factor analysis non-parametric-test used, parametric-test used, reliability and validity, ethical considerations, limitations of the study and conclusion.

6.2. Research approach

The study adopted a quantitative approach because quantitative research is described as a strategy which involves the collection of numerical data, an empirical view of the relationship between theory and research. Quantitative research measures attitudes, behaviour, and performance. In a scientific inquiry, quantitative approach produces results in percentages that are easy to interpret (Goundar, 2012). In concurrence with Goundar (2012), Jovancic (2019) argue that quantitative research deals with variables that are measurable and can be expressed in numbers, figures, or using other values that express quantity. The research approach is regarded as a plan and procedure that consists of the steps of broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation Chetty (2016)

he current study specifically hypothesized that:

- Military Police of the South African National Defence Force have attitudes in support of police culture solidarity and police culture isolation but do not have attitudes in police culture cynicism.
- Military Police of the South African Air Force have attitudes in support of police culture solidarity and police culture isolation but not police culture cynicism.
- Military Police of the South African Navy have attitudes in support of police culture solidarity and police culture isolation but not police culture cynicism.
- Military Police of the South African Army have attitudes in support of police culture solidarity and police culture isolation but not police culture cynicism.
- South African Army have the strongest attitudes in support of police culture solidarity and police culture isolation, followed by the South African Navy, and lastly the South African Air Force but do not have police culture

cynicism.

- Military Police new cadets of the Military Police Academy have attitudes in support of police culture solidarity, police culture isolation, and police culture cynicism.
- There is real significant difference in the attitudes of military police officials of the South African National Defence Force in terms of rank.
- There is no real significant difference in the attitudes of the military police officials of the South African National Defence Force in terms of race.
- There is no real significant difference in the attitudes of the military police officials of the South African National Defence Force in terms of education.
- There is no real significant difference in the attitudes of the military police officials of the South African National Defence Force in terms of geographical space where stationed(unit).
- There is no real significant difference in the attitudes of the Military Police Officials of the South African National Defence Force in terms of geographical space (where stationed).

6.2.1. Research design

A quantitative methodology was adopted due to various arguments. One the arguments was that, the researcher collected the data from relatively large population. According to Sileyew (2019), quantitative research design allows the researchers to gather data from a wide range of the respondents. The current study covers six hundred and forty six(646) respondents. The survey instrument used was a thirty (30) item military police culture solidarity, isolation, and cynicism questionnaire (MPCSICQ). The survey was the primary source and the only source of this study. The study was conducted to the overall population of the Military Police Officials of the South African national Defence. It is further argued that quantitative methods entail the

process of collecting, analysing, interpreting, and writing the results of a study, identifying characteristics of the observed phenomenon and investigating possible relationships amongst variables (Creswell, 2014; Maree, 2016; Goundar, 2014). According to Babbie (2010), quantitative research designs are either descriptive, meaning themes are frequently measured once, or experimental, meaning themes are measured before and after. The study adopted a descriptive cross-sectional study design to establish whether Military Police of the south African National Defence do have police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism. A descriptive cross-sectional study design due allows the candidate to look at the number of variables at once. This study focuses on number of variable as earlier indicated on the approach, sub-paragraph 6.2. above refers. It is argued that, quantitative research design helps to regulate the relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable in a population under investigation (Wyse, 2011; Stone, 2017). McCombes (2019) argued that a descriptive research design can use a wide variety of research methods to investigate one or more variables. As earlier indicated, the current study adopted quantitative method to investigated existence of the police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism attitudes within military police of the South African National Defence Force. The study investigated more than two variables namely, rank, race, educational status, geographical areas according units, geographical areas according to regions, years of experience, army, air force, navy, marital status, age. According to Goundar (2012), objectively, research can be classified as descriptive, correlation, explanatory and exploratory. Descriptive research design aimed at describing methodically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service or programme, or provides information about, say, living condition of a community, or describes attitudes towards an issue (Goundar: 2012). The current study described military police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism within the

military police of the South African National Defence Force by way of statistical analysis. The study further described the relationship or correction between various variables as mentioned above logically. Goundar (2012) argue that correlational research tries to establish the existence of between two or more aspects of a situation and explain how the relationship interlinked from two or more variables to another. Explanatory research provides clarity or explanations why and how there is a relationship between two or more variables. Exploratory refers to the unknown phenomena or situation, in that, the study of the Military Police Culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism attitudes with the Military Police Officials of the South African National Defence Force is the first of its kind. In that, pilot study was conducted, sub-sub paragraph 6.2.5. below. Research design refers to research plans and research procedures that guide the research from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and data analysis (Creswell, 2009). The study began with adopted survey instrument as discussed in detail, sub-sub paragraph. 6.2.2. refers. Overall population of the Military Police Officials of the SANDF was targeted. Gatekeeper (authorisation) was obtained from the authorities of the SANDF (Appendix D).

6.2.2. Survey Instrument

To gather data, a third (30)-item Military Police Culture Solidarity, Isolation and Cynicism Questionnaire (MPCSICQ) was used (Appendix C). This research instrument is designed based on Steyn (2004). According to Steyn (2004), the instrument was designed for the previous studies conducted on police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism among South African Police Service new officers (recruits). Steyn (2004) survey instrument or Police Culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism questionnaires

(PCSICQ) was tested for validity and reliability. The survey instrument is divided into sections from section A to section E. Section A. It provides details on the purpose of the study; Section B. Is a voluntary participation and it provides space for the name of the respondent, signature of the respondent and the date signed? Section C. Instructions and guidelines on how to complete the questionnaire. Section D. It provides biographical information of the respondents, namely: surname, Initials, force number, rank, name, region, component, functional role, gender, age, race, ethnicity, highest education level, years of experience and marital status. Section E. It provides military police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism with questions. Each item required respondents to respond to five Likert-type categories ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The military police culture solidarity isolation cynicism questionnaire (MPCSICQ) is divided into three subscales, namely:

1 Military Police culture solidarity coping theme subscale items (1-10).
2 Military Police culture isolation coping theme subscale items (11-20).
3 Military Police culture cynicism coping theme subscale items (21-30).

6.2.3. Research paradigm

The three (3) research paradigm namely:

- Positivism (Naïve realism) - the belief of this absolute truth, especially in relation to studying human behaviour in social science. Positivist researchers seek to obtain law-like generalisations, termed nomothetic (Neuman, 2011 in Wahyuni, 2012), by conducting value-free research to measure social phenomena. Positivists believe that different researchers observing the same factual problem will generate a similar result by carefully using statistical tests and

applying a similar research process in investigating a large sample (Creswell 2009 in Wahyuni, 2012).

- Postpositivists challenge the belief of this absolute truth, especially in relation to studying human behaviour in social science. The postpositivist approach also believes in generalisation, but admits that knowledge is a result of social conditioning. This is called the critical realist stance, which means that understanding social reality needs to be framed in a certain context of relevant law or dynamic social structures which have created the observable phenomena within social world (Wahyuni, 2012)
- Interpretivists believe that reality is constructed by social actors and people's perceptions of it. They recognise that individuals with their own varied backgrounds, assumptions and experiences contribute to the on-going construction of reality existing in their broader social context through social interaction (Wahyuni, 2012) .
- Pragmatism is another branch of research paradigm that refuses to join the 'paradigm war' between the positivist and interpretivist research philosophies. Brown & Duenas (2019) define research paradigm as a set of common beliefs about research and agreements shared among scientists on how problems should be understood and resolved. It is of vital importance for the researcher to adopt one of the paradigms since paradigms guides the researcher on how the problem under investigation is solved through of right choice of methods (Brown & Duenas, 2019). This study adopted positivism because it is a quantitative research. The ontological position of the positivist paradigm is that there is only one truth, an objective reality that exists independent of human perception. Positivist researchers seek to make law-like generalisations, termed the nomothetic

approach (Wahyuni, 2012).

6.2.4. Entry into the research site

Globally, police culture studies are exceptionally complex and difficult to conduct. Thus, the preparation phase of the research study was of utmost significance. The researcher wrote the research proposal and applied for ethical clearance at the University of KwaZulu-Natal's Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (HSSREC) now attached as (Appendix A). On full approval (Appendix A) in October 2016, the researcher submitted a letter, together with the approved research proposal to the South African National Defence Force Director's Counter Intelligence Division seeking gatekeeper's permission and now is attached as (Appendix B). A similar letter was submitted the Provost Marshal General, who is the Chief of the Military Police Division now is attached as (Appendix C)

6.2.5. Pilot study

The researcher conducted a pilot study with one hundred 100 Military Police Officials from five military police units in Pretoria in October 2016. Seventy-seven (n=77) questionnaires were received back correctly completed while the remaining twenty-three (n=23) were returned either blank or partially completed, without the respondents' particulars. The survey instrument was designed based on Steyn (2004), thirty (30) items police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism questionnaire (PCSICQ) with the permission of the originator, Steyn (2004). Questions were amended to fit the military police environment. Thirty (30) items military police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism was developed as the survey instrument and on the survey instrument sub-sub paragraph 6.2.2. above refers. A pilot study was

conducted among the following units situated in Pretoria, Thaba Tshwane Military Police Area Office, Waterkloof Military Police Area Office, 13 Provost Combat Ready Company, Military Police Division Headquarters, and Dequar Military Police Area Office. The aim of the pilot study was to ensure that the amended questionnaire from police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism questionnaire (PCSICQ) to Military Police Culture Solidarity, Isolation and Cynicism Questionnaire (MPCSICQ) suited the military police environment. The feedback received from the completed questionnaires showed a positive feedback and some areas that needed further amendment on the instrument were identified and amended. The actual data were then collected. Those respondents who participated in the pilot study were excluded from participation in the main study.

6.2.6. Sampling

Stone (2017) defines sampling as a process when a researcher selects factors such as organisation, people and so forth from the population of interest. Studying the selected sample may fairly generalise results back to the population from which they were chosen (Stone, 2017). Thus, sampling is the process of choosing a few (sample) from a bigger group (population) to become the basis or the outcome of the bigger group (Kumar,2011). Sampling has two approaches namely; probability sampling and non-probability sampling (Campbell, 2016; Stone, 2017; Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). These approaches are also known as sampling procedures. Probability sampling is adopted as a correct approach since the study is a quantitative study.

Fig. 6.1

- GAUTENG (Pretoria)

- National Office
- Northern Region
- Military Police School
- 13 Provost Mobile Unit
- 1 Provost Reserve Unit.

- Free State (Bloemfontein)
  - Central Region.
- Northern Cape (Potchefstroom)
  - Western Region.
- Western Cape (Cape Town)

Southern Region Source: South Africa. 2012 www.pub.

6.2.7. Sample size

There sample size drawn from SANDF MPD is six hundred and eighty n=680 and six hundred and forty-six (n=646) responded to the questionnaire, while thirty four (n=34) returns incomplete questionnaire.

6.2.8. Data collection method

Data collection method is the process of gathering data from the population through of interest. 30-item Military Police Culture Solidarity, Isolation, and Cynicism Questionnaire (PCSICQ) was used as a primary source of collecting data from the population of the study. Questionnaires administered to the population randomly. Probability sampling used since the study is a quantitative study.

6.3 Data analysis

Data analysis is the groundwork of scientific research. It is advisable that, data analysis is presented step-by- step (Creswell, 2014). As a starting point, a table with numbers and percentages indicating respondents and non-respondents is crucial (Creswell, 2014). Below, table 6.1 indicates a sample with numbers and percentages of respondents and only number the non-respondents:

Table 6.1: Study sample

Source: SANDF Military Police Division Staffing Name list 2016 and Raw Material (MPCSICQ)

	Sample *(n)*	Population *(N)*	*n* % of *N*
National Headquarters			
National Headquarters *(Pretoria)*	43	56	76.78%
Independent units			
Military Police School *(Pretoria)*	30	85	35.29%
13 Provost Combat Ready Company *(Pretoria)*	140	234	59.8%
1 Provost Company *(Pretoria)*: Reserve Unit	1	2	50.00%
Northern Region			
Northern Regional Headquarters *(Pretoria)*	33	61	54.1%
Thaba Tshwane Military Police Area Office *(Pretoria)*	62	121	51.24%
Dequar Military Police Area Office *(Pretoria)*	23	48	47.91%
Waterkloof Military Police Area Office *(Pretoria)*	16	47	34%
Polokwane Military Police Area Office	17	28	60.7%
Hoedspruit Military Police Area Office	09	16	56.25%
Makhado Military Police Area Office	19	31	87.09%
	Sample *(n)*	Population *(N)*	*n* % of *N*
Wonderboom Military Police Area Office	08	20	40.00%
Middleburg Military Police Area Office	16	22	72.72%
Central Region			
Central Regional Headquarters *(Bloemfontein)*	17	51	33.33%
Bloemfontein Military Police Area Office	37	72	51.39%
Durban Military Police Area Office	21	51	47.05%

Mthatha Military Police Area Office	10	11	90.90%
Port Elizabeth Military Police Area Office	13	21	61.90%
Kroonstad Military Police Area Office	06	14	42.85%
Ladysmith Military Police Area Office	07	15	46.66%
Central Correctional Facility	22	35	62.8%
Western Region			
Western Regional Headquarters *(Potchefstroom)*	27	49	55.1%
Potchefstroom Military Police Area Office	37	57	64.9%
Johannesburg Military Police Area Office	28	47	59.57%
Kimberly Military Police Area Office	05	11	45.45%
Laangebaanweg Military Police Area Office	14	19	73.68%
Southern Correctional Facility	19	32	59.3%
Grand total	680	1419	47.92%

Source: SANDF Military Police Division Staffing Name list 2016 and raw material (MPCSICQ)

6.3.1. Sample analysis

Table 6.1. table above indicates overall population targeted for the study, which is N=1419 and the it also reflects the actual sample, n=680 respondents, n=34 spoiled questionnaires and remaining accepted questionnaires n=646. This simple means the response rate was 95%.

6.4 Validity and Reliability

Validity and Reliability go hand in hand and these two criteria of measuring rigour in quantitative research are very critical (Babbie, 2013). The researcher argues that, the data collection instrument (MPCSICQ) was valid and reliable. MPCSICQ was developed from Steyn (2004) PCSICQ which was tested. Fischer & Neuman (2019) argued that reliability refers to the error

of a measurement and that, logically, a Cronbach's alpha ("Coefficient α") is used to provide information about the consistency with which a given set of items measure the same construct. These authors further state, high to perfect reliability is indicated by values of Cronbach's alpha between .7 and 1.0. For the current study, the Pearson product moment correlation coefficient *('r')*, between solidarity, isolation, and cynicism indicate positive linear relationships:

[1] Solidarity and isolation, $r = .963$, $p<.001$

[2] Solidarity and cynicism, $r = .627$, $p=.006$

[3] Isolation and cynicism, $r = .644$, $p=.003$

The reliability coefficient *(Cronbach alpha)* of the PCSICQ is 0.77, which indicates strong internal consistency

6.5 Ethical considerations

Ethics is a term that refers to the moral principles that govern an individual's behaviour. Research ethics may be referred to as doing what is morally and legally right in research, which includes norms and values for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong, and acceptable and unacceptable behaviour (Parveen & Showkat: 2017). Ethics are central to the research process. Researchers need to take care of various ethical issues at different levels of the research process (Parveen & Showkat: 2017). Researchers must take the sole responsibility for the ethical conduct of their own research (Parveen & Showkat: 2017). In any empirical study, it is critical that the researchers should get ethical clearance from the institution's ethics committee every time when the study involves human beings or animals (Maree: 2016). Ethical clearance acts as a guide to the researcher. For the current study, ethical clearance application was submitted to the University

of KwaZulu-Natal, University's Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (Appendix One - HSS/1712/0160D). The research proposal was submitted to the South African National Defence Force, Chief Director of Counter Intelligence and to the Provost Marshal General, the Commander of the Military Police for the authorisation (gatekeeper permission). The authorisation to conduct the study to the Military Police Division was granted (Appendix Two- DI/ DDS/R/202/3/7), (Appendix Three - DOD/MP DIV/202/3/7). Military Police Culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism questionnaire (Appendix Four. An informed consent and voluntary participation form was attached to each questionnaire for the respondents to read and sign as an indication that they voluntarily participated. The informed consent form has some ethical information that the researcher wanted to convey to the respondents. Informed consent and voluntary participation is attached as (Appendix Five). Appendix Six is the turnitin in report. Respondents were informed that, their names will be kept confidential and will not be published in the final product. The information given as a data will be used only for that purpose. Respondents were informed that, all data collected will be kept in a secured place at all times. They were also informed that they will not be exposed in any form of danger, which includes physical or psychological harm resulting from participation from the study.

6.6 Conclusion

This chapter provided a picture of how the study was conducted from the start to the end. This chapter began with the research approach, which guided the direction of the study and quantitative approach was adopted. This chapter is divided into two parts and the first is the research approach and second part is the Data Analysis. Under the research approach there are

sub-sub topics that reinforced the research approach: namely research design, survey instrument, research paradigm, entry to the research site, pilot study, sampling and sampling is also divided into sampling method and sample size and finally, on the approach, data collection method. Data Analysis have the following under: sample analysis, response bias, descriptive analysis, factor analysis, factor analysis, Non- parametric test used, and parametric -test used. The study was valid and reliable hence it was tested. Ethical considerations were discussed as well as the limitations of the study.

CHAPTER 7: DATA ANALYSIS

7.1. Introduction

Data evaluation is the system of collecting, cleansing, reworking, demonstrating, and analysing information to abstract understandings that aid selection-making (Johnson: 2021; Calzon: 2021). Johnson (2021) argue that, records evaluation manner is not anything however gathering of statistics by using the use of a proper application or device which allows researchers to discover the statistics and discover a sample in it. Johnson (2021) in addition argue that, based on that information and information, you could make selections, or you may get final conclusions. The motive of Data Analysis is to extract beneficial facts from statistics and taking the decision based upon the information analysis (Calzon: 2021). From a control perspective, the researcher also can gain from analysing the researcher's facts because it helps to make commercial enterprise decisions based on statistics and no longer easy notion (Johnson: 2021; Calzon: 2021). Various companies analyse facts to pick out employer's energy, weaknesses, possibilities and treats in an attempt to near gaps and hold the energy to preserve clients glad. Calzon (2021) is of the view that, analysing data is essential because it pressure its marketing successes to its advertising strategies. Data evaluation is likewise vital because you can actually music patron pride by means of analysing purchaser's evaluations (Calzon: 2021). Data Analysis have the following forms of facts evaluation:

1) Descriptive Analysis (What took place) which ambitions at answering the query of what passed off? It does this via ordering, manipulating, and decoding uncooked information from diverse sources to show it into precious insights to the enterprise (Calzon: 2021). Descriptive Analysis analyses entire information or a pattern of summarised numerical facts, suggests imply and deviation

(Johnson: 2021).

2) Exploratory Analysis and its fundamental purpose is to explore. It is argued that when the information is examined, the exploratory analysis permits researcher to find connections and generate hypotheses and answers for precise problems. 3) Diagnostic Analysis (Why did it came about?). It does this by locating the reason from the perception determined in Statistical Analysis. If a new hassle arrives in a single's enterprise manner, he or she can look at diagnostic analysis to locate comparable patterns of that trouble as well as it may have possibilities to use comparable prescriptions for the brand-new problems (Johnson: 2021).

4) Predictive Analysis (What will manifest?). In order to try this, it uses the results of the formerly referred to descriptive, exploratory, and diagnostic evaluation (Calzon: 2021). Predictive Analysis indicates "what's probable to take place" via the use of preceding information and it makes predictions about future effects based on modern or past records (Johnson: 2021).

5) Prescriptive Analysis (How will it passed off). Prescriptive records techniques cross over from predictive evaluation within the way that it revolves around using styles or trends to increase responsive, realistic business techniques. Prescriptive Analysis combines the perception from all preceding Analysis to decide which movement to take in a current hassle or selection (Johnson: 2021; Calzon: 2021).

Amongst numerous varieties of Data Analysis as referred to above, Descriptive Analysis is adopted for the modern examine to analyse raw material (statistics) to a valid statistical fact since the look at is a quantitative take a look at. Quantitative records basically include descriptive facts, which includes survey information and observational information. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) is hired to convert uncooked information to a

statistic.This chapter will commence by presenting sample demographics biographical data of the respondents , measuring police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism, frequency distribution of SANDF military police respondents as per rank, frequency distribution of SANDF military police respondents as per race, frequency distribution of SANDF military police respondents as per educational status, frequency distribution of SANDF military police respondents as per geographical areas (regions), frequency distribution of SANDF military police respondents as per geographical areas (units) and finally, conclusion.

7.2. Biographical data of the respondents

Table 7.1.
Ample biographical data of the SANDF Military Police respondents

	Number	Total	Gender		Race				Marital status				Component		
	of respondents	population	Male	Female	B	C	I	W	M	D	S	W	D	P	S
					B = Black C = Coloured I = Indian/Asian W = White				M = Married D = Divorced S= Single W = Widowed				D = Detective P=Patrol/uniform S = Support		
National Headquarters (Pretoria)	43	56	27	7	26	5	1	5	23	2	7	2	11	8	11
Military Police School (Pretoria)	30	85	17	3	15	1	0	3	11	3	6	0	3	14	10
13 Provost Combat Ready Company (Pretoria)	121	234	53	14	69	2	0	0	31	3	34	1	3	81	5
1 Provost Company (Pretoria): Reserve Unit	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Northern Regional Headquarters (Pretoria)	23	61	15	1	15	1	0	0	10	2	2	0	2	7	4

Thaba Tshwane Military Police Area Office (Pretoria)	42	121	30	8	37	1	0	1	26	4	8	0	7	14	7
Dequar Military Police Area Office (Pretoria)	23	48	13	6	16	0	0	3	15	0	2	1	2	6	5
Waterkloof Military Police Area Office (Pretoria)	5	47	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	0
Polokwane Military Police Area Office	12	28	5	2	5	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	7	2
Hoedspruit Military Police Area Office	9	16	8	1	9	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	5	2
Makhado Military Police Area Office	27	31	12	3	14	0	0	1	14	0	1	0	2	9	5
Wonderboom Military Police Area Office	8	20	2	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	6	2
Middleburg Military Police Area Office	16	22	16	0	15	0	0	1	11	2	2	1	2	5	3
Central Regional Headquarters (Bloemfontein)	17	51	7	2	7	1	0	3	8	3	0	0	6	5	4
Bloemfontein Military Police Area Office	37	72	17	7	22	1	1	5	21	3	4	1	9	23	5
Durban Military Police Area Office	24	51	20	4	11	3	9	0	20	0	1	3	6	4	4
Mthatha Military Police Area Office	10	11	8	2	10	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	1	3	2
Port Elizabeth Military Police Area Office	13	21	9	4	5	1	0	5	6	1	3	1	2	5	1
Kroonstad Military Police Area Office	6	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Ladysmith Military Police Area Office	7	15	5	1	6	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	5	1
Central Correctional Facility	12	35	0	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Western Regional Headquarters (Potchefstroom)	17	49	11	4	11	3	0	1	11	0	4	1	6	3	6
Potchefstroom Military Police Area Office	17	57	8	3	11	0	0	0	5	3	1	1	2	3	2
Johannesburg Military Police Area Office	28	47	22	3	21	1	0	2	15	7	3	0	3	9	4
Kimberly Military Police Area Office	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lohothla Military Police Area Office	9	19	0	0	0	0	0		3	0	1	0	1	7	1
Southern Regional Headquarters (Cape Town)	21	39	16	5	9	8	0	4	15	1	5	0	3	11	5
Wynberg Military Police Area Office	44	60	33	10	22	14	0	6	26	4	10	1	4	3	5
Simonstown Military Police Area Office	24	35	14	3	7	7	0	2	12	0	4	1	3	6	3
Oudtshooren Military Police Area Office	6	10	6	0	3	2	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	6	0
Laangebaanweg Military Police Area Office	14	19	9	3	7	1	1	3	8	1	3	0	2	11	3
Southern Correctional Facility	9	29	7	2	8	0	0	1	5	0	3	1	1	6	2
Total	680	1417	402	62	389	53	12	47	322	41	117	15	88	277	104

Table above indicates the overall population of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Officials (MPO's) as per the 2016 staffing structure. The table indicates that one thousand four hundred and seventeen (N=1417) officers constituted the overall population. However, a total of six hundred and eighty (n=680) is the actual study sample size, with (n=646) respondents while (n=34) questionnaires received incomplete and translating to about 95% response rate. Four hundred and two (n=402)

which is 59.11% of the respondents were males, as opposed to sixty-two (n=62) females which is 9.11%. It should be noted that the gender equity is still a problem since 9.11% are female respondents as oppose to males. The reader should take cognisance that, when males percentage and female percentages, it gives 71.11% respondents, while it supposed to be 100%. The missing 28.89% is the results of those questionnaires received back without personal details completed in full. However, it should be noted that gender equity is still a greatest challenge within the MPD, a variable which requires to be monitored in terms of future research. Three hundred and eighty-nine (n=389) which is 57.2% of the respondents were Blacks, fifty-three (n=53) which is 7.79% were coloureds, twelve (n=12) which is 1.76% were Indians and forty-seven(n=47) which is 6.91% were Whites. This indicates that the study has been representative in terms of ethnicity. The respondents were also represented in terms of marital status; three hundred and twenty-two (n=322) which is 47.35% respondents were married in juxtaposition with one hundred and seventeen (n=117) which is 17.2% respondents who were not. Forty-one (n=41) which is 6% were divorcees and fifteen (n=15) which is 2.2% were widows. The Military Police units or components were also well represented, with two hundred and seventy- seven (n=277) which is 40.73% of the respondents coming from the Uniform or Patrol Unit, one hundred and four (n=104) which is 15.29% from the Support and Management Unit, while eighty-eight (n=88) which is 12.94% from the Detective Unit. It should be noted that some information on variables such as age, education and rank were excluded from the biographical data.

7.3. Measuring military police culture of solidarity, isolation, and cynicism

A challenge for operationalising the constructs of police culture solidarity,

police culture isolation and police culture cynicism, is their amorphous nature, as the constructs are multi-dimensional. As a consequence, it was necessary to create a composite measure of each scale (scale of solidarity [items 1-10]; scale of isolation [items 11-20]; scale of cynicism [items 21-30]) as the literature does not clearly indicate how each item relates. The study makes the argument that each individual item measures perceived solidarity, isolation and cynicism. The critical question regarding the measurement of the constructs is whether each item, based on the literature, is valid on its face as a measure of a dimension of the constructs of solidarity, isolation and cynicism. A decision needs to be made whether to analyse the data at the micro level or to create composite measures of more generalised multi-dimensional constructs. The analysis begins with the macro-level questions, are there any indicators evincing the presence of traditional police culture themes of solidarity, isolation, and cynicism amongst a representative sample of the South African National Defence (SANDF) Military Police Officials (MPOs)? To be able to answer this question one must ask oneself, how isolated or cynical, as a general proposition, must the police be in order to assess whether one is willing to conclude that the police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism are sufficiently present? The decision is somewhat capricious but the traits must be present in ample extent to substantiate a compelling assertion. An inclusive mean score of twenty-four (24) (60%) or more per individual participant on a particular police culture theme (for example, theme 1: Solidarity [items 1-10]), on a scale of ten (10) to a possible forty (40), was selected as criteria, with the higher score demonstrating the greater presence of a particular police culture theme. Below is 5-point Likert scale starting from 1 (strongly disagree) to 4 (strongly agree).

Strongly	Disagre	I do not	Agree	Strongly

disagree ❶ e ❷ have an opinion ❷ ❸ agree ❹

Table 7.2. below indicate differences between highest and lowest scores in terms of mean score and mean score percentage:

Table 7.2:
Frequency comparison of South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police (MP) participants' responses to the 30-item police culture: solidarity, isolation and cynicism themes questionnaire

	Item		Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Did Not Complete
Police culture theme of solidarity								
1	I think that a military police official should be one of the highest paid professional.	*Number*	226	255	44	75	22	23
		Percentage	35.03%	39.53%	06.82%	11.62%	03.41%	03.56%
	Mean score: 2.85	71.35%	904	765	0	150	22	0
2	I feel it is my duty to rid the country of its bad elements.	*Number*	293	246	25	35	18	28
		Percentage	45.42%	38.13%	03.87%	05.42%	02.79%	04.34%
	Mean score: 3.09	77.44%	1172	738	0	70	18	0
3	Police officials are careful of how they behave in public.	*Number*	191	333	22	66	14	19
		Percentage	29.61%	51.62%	03.41%	10.23%	02.17%	02.94%
	Mean score: 2.95	73.99%	764	999	0	132	14	0
4	You don't understand what it is to be a police official until you are a police official.	*Number*	250	314	11	39	19	12
		Percentage	38.75%	48.68%	01.70%	06.04%	02.94%	01.86%
	Mean score: 3.16	79.03%	1000	942	0	78	19	0
5	Military Police officials have to look out for each other.	*Number*	341	251	11	19	7	16
		Percentage	52.86%	38.91%	01.70%	02.94%	01.08%	02.48%
	* (23.91% difference between highest and lowest scores)Mean score: 3.35	83.79%	1364	753	0	38	7	0
6	Members of the public, media and politicians are quick to criticise the military police but seldom recognise the good that MPD members do.	*Number*	279	294	22	20	15	15
		Percentage	43.25%	45.58%	03.41%	03.10%	02.32%	02.32%
	Mean score: 3.18	79.57%	1116	882	0	40	15	0
7	What does not kill a military police official makes him or her stronger.	*Number*	194	301	74	34	20	22
		Percentage	30.07%	46.66%	11.47%	05.27%	03.10%	03.41%
	Mean score: 2.73	68.48%	776	903	0	68	20	0
8	Most members of the public don't really know what is going on 'out there'.	*Number*	110	309	51	139	22	14
		Percentage	17.05%	47.90%	07.90%	21.55%	03.41%	02.17%
	Mean score: 2.58	64.61%	440	927	0	278	22	0
9	A good military police official takes nothing at face value.	*Number*	103	315	102	88	12	25
		Percentage	15.96%	48.83%	15.81%	13.64%	01.86%	03.87%
	* (23.91% difference between highest and lowest scores) Mean score: 2.39	59.88%	412	945	0	176	12	0
10	To be a military police official is not just another job, it is a higher calling'.	*Number*	310	259	18	32	11	15
		Percentage	48.06%	40.15%	02.79%	04.96%	01.70%	02.32%
	Mean score: 3.24	73.40%	1240	777	0	64	11	0
	Theme totals	73.92% 2.95	9188 48.17%	8631 45.25%	0 0	1094 05.73%	160 00.83%	0 0
Police culture theme of isolation								
11	I tend to socialise less with my friends outside of the police since I have become a a military police official.	*Number*	76	216	35	240	57	21
		Percentage	11.78%	33.48%	05.42%	37.20%	08.83%	03.25%
	Mean score: 2.30	57.71%	304	648	0	480	57	0
12	I prefer socialising with my colleagues to socialising with non-members.	*Number*	66	196	40	264	60	19
		Percentage	10.23%	30.38%	06.20%	40.93%	09.30%	02.94%
	Mean score: 2.23	55.81%	264	588	0	528	60	0
13	I don't really talk in-depth to people outside of the SAPS about my work.	*Number*	174	313	20	92	19	27
		Percentage	26.97%	48.52%	03.10%	14.26%	2.94%	04.18%
	* (22.10% difference between highest and lowest	71.24%	696	939	0	184	19	0

	scores)Mean score: 2.84							
14	Being a police official made me realise how uncooperative and non-supportive the courts are.	*Number*	66	187	79	228	61	24
		Percentage	10.23%	28.99%	12.24%	35.34%	09.45%	03.72%
	Mean score: 2.08	52.01%	264	561	0	456	61	0
15	My husband/wife, boyfriend/girlfriend tends not to understand what being a police official is all about.	*Number*	50	220	41	246	65	23
		Percentage	07.75%	34.10%	06.35%	38.13%	10.07%	03.56%
	Mean score: 2.19	54.92%	200	660	0	492	65	0
16	Shift work and special duties influence my socialising with friends outside the SAPS.	*Number*	31	165	57	281	87	24
		Percentage	04.80%	25.58%	08.83%	43.56%	13.48%	03.72%
	* (22.10% difference between highest and lowest scores)Mean score: 1.96	49.14%	124	495	0	562	87	0
17	I feel like I belong with my work colleagues more every day, and less with people that I have to police.	*Number*	63	247	58	215	42	20
		Percentage	09.76%	38.29%	08.99%	33.33%	06.51%	03.10%
	Mean score: 2.27	56.78%	252	741	0	430	42	0
18	As a military police official, I am being watched critically by members of the community, even in my social life.	*Number*	145	312	28	126	14	20
		Percentage	22.48%	48.37%	04.34%	19.53%	02.17%	03.10%
	Mean score: 2.76	69.06%	580	936	0	252	14	0
19	I can be more open with my work colleagues than with members of the public.	*Number*	101	326	39	132	29	18
		Percentage	15.65%	50.54%	06.04%	20.46%	04.49%	02.79%
	Mean score: 2.59	64.92%	404	978	0	264	29	0
20	Generals do not really know what is happening at grass roots level.	*Number*	183	199	58	145	40	20
		Percentage	28.37%	30.85%	08.99%	22.48%	06.20%	03.10%
	Mean score: 2.57	64.30%	732	597	0	290	40	0
	Theme totals	59.59%	3820	7143	0	3938	474	0
		2.40	24.84%	46.45%	0	25.61%	03.08%	0
	Police culture theme of cynicism							
21	Most people lie when answering questions posed by military police officials.	*Number*	65	324	97	135	13	11
		Percentage	10.07%	50.23%	15.03%	20.93%	02.01%	01.70%
	Mean score: 2.34	58.72%	260	972	0	270	13	0
22	Most people do not hesitate to go out of their way to help someone in trouble.	*Number*	98	315	50	150	21	11
		Percentage	15.19%	48.83%	07.75%	23.25%	03.25%	01.70%
	* (14.61% difference between highest and lowest scores)Mean score: 1.95	48.91%	98	630	0	450	84	0
23	Most people are untrustworthy and dishonest.	*Number*	55	199	89	256	37	9
		Percentage	08.52%	30.85%	13.79%	39.68%	05.73%	01.39%
	Mean score: 2.11	52.94%	220	597	0	512	37	0
24	Most people would steal if they knew they would not get caught.	*Number*	107	266	62	169	32	9
		Percentage	16.58%	41.24%	09.61%	26.20%	04.96%	01.39%
	Mean score: 2.47	61.86%	428	798	0	338	32	0
25	Most people respect the authority of military police officials.	*Number*	85	343	28	149	32	8
		Percentage	13.17%	53.17%	04.34%	23.10%	04.96%	01.24%
	Mean score: 2.08	52.17%	85	686	0	447	128	0
26	Most people lack the proper level of respect for military police officials.	*Number*	82	301	35	189	30	8
		Percentage	12.71%	46.55%	05.42%	29.30%	04.65%	01.24%
	* (14.61% difference between highest and lowest scores)Mean score: 2.54	63.52%	328	903	0	378	30	0
27	Military Police officials will never trust members of the community enough to work together effectively.	*Number*	39	188	53	303	54	8
		Percentage	06.04%	29.14%	08.21%	46.97%	08.37%	01.24%
	Mean score: 2.13	53.48%	156	564	0	606	54	0
28	Most members of the community are open to the opinions and suggestions of military police officials.	*Number*	50	362	60	146	12	15
		Percentage	07.75%	56.12%	09.30%	22.63%	01.86%	02.32%
	Mean score: 2.28	57.20%	50	1086	0	292	48	0
29	Members of the community will not trust military police officials enough to work together effectively.	*Number*	29	231	54	270	52	9
		Percentage	04.49%	35.81%	08.37%	41.86%	08.06%	01.39%
	Mean score: 2.17	54.30%	116	693	0	540	52	0
30	The community does not support the military police and the military police do not trust the public.	*Number*	39	175	59	284	81	7
		Percentage	06.04%	27.13%	09.14%	44.03%	12.55%	01.08%
	Mean score: 2.06	51.55%	156	525	0	568	81	0
		55.46%	1897	7454	0	4401	559	0
		2.21	13.25%	52.08%	0	30.75%	03.90%	0
	Grand total for all 3 themes	62.99%			0			0
		2.51			0			0

7.3.1. Table 7.2. comprises the mean scores and mean score percentages of

respondents' responses per police culture theme. Table 7.2. further reveals the presence of indicators evincing of police culture theme of solidarity and police culture theme of isolation but not police culture theme of cynicism, amongst a representative sample of SANDF MPOs. The average, the mean scores and mean scores percentage of police culture theme of solidarity and police culture theme of isolation are above cut off mean score of 2.4 and above mean score percentage 60% of both themes. However, police culture theme of cynicism is below the cut off mean score and cut off mean percentage as mentioned above. Table 7.2. indicates the strongest evincing attitudes of police culture theme was, solidarity with 2.95 mean score and 73.40 % mean percentage, while followed by isolation with 2.57 mean score and 69.30% mean percentage. Though cynicism theme did not meet the cut off scores of both mean and mean percentage but more than half of the respondents agrees of police culture theme of cynicism.

7.3.2. Table 7.2. above further indicates that item- 5 shows 23.91% difference between the highest and lowest scores, with a mean score of 3.35 and 83.79% as the highest percentage and 2162 as the raw total. Item 9 illustrates a 23.91% difference between highest and lowest scores, with a mean score of 2.39 and 59.88% as the highest percentage and 1545 as the raw total. Item 13 displays 22.10% difference between highest and lowest scores, with a mean score of 2.84 and 71.24% as the highest percentage and 1838 as the raw total. Item 16 illustrates 22.10% difference between highest and lowest scores, with a mean score of 1.96 and 49.14% as the highest percentage and 1268 as the raw total. Item-22displays 14.61% difference between the highest and lowest scores, with a mean score of 1.95 and 48.91% as the highest percentage and 1262 as the raw total. Finally, item-26 shows 14.61% difference between the highest and lowest scores, with a mean score of 2.54 and 63.52% as the highest percentage and 1639 as the raw total.

7.4. Frequency distributions of respondents' response.

7.4.1. Frequency distribution of the SANDF Military Police respondents according to rank category.

Table: 7.3. Frequency distribution of the SANDF Military Police respondents' responses according to rank category

	N	X^2	Df	P	Krustal-Wallis H	df	(KW) p	Estimated Eta Squared
Qs01	559	11.772	8	0.162	4.217	2	0.121	0.005
Qs02	556	9.233	8	0.323	4.104	2	0.128	0.005
Qs03	563	42.114	8	0.000	14.807	2	0.001	0.014
Qs04	568	5.515	8	0.701	0.458	2	0.795	0.012
Qs05	564	5.546	8	0.698	0.345	2	0.842	0.012
Qs06	565	4.402	8	0.819	0.535	2	0.765	0.012
Qs07	559	7.11	8	0.525	0.031	2	0.985	0.013
Qs08	568	8.069	8	0.427	6.358	2	0.042	0.001
Qs09	557	6.09	8	0.637	3.304	2	0.192	0.007
Qs10	565	6.959	8	0.541	2.036	2	0.361	0.009
Qs11	558	12.86	8	0.117	4.385	2	0.112	0.005
Qs12	560	14.208	8	0.077	9.500	2	0.009	0.005
Qs13	554	2.968	8	0.936	1.147	2	0.564	0.011
Qs14	555	11.703	8	0.165	1.970	2	0.374	0.009
Qs15	558	12.341	8	0.137	0.484	2	0.785	0.012
Qs16	555	5.182	8	0.738	0.363	2	0.834	0.012
Qs17	559	10.586	8	0.226	0.990	2	0.610	0.011
Qs18	560	11.411	8	0.179	2.568	2	0.277	0.008
Qs19	561	11.91	8	0.155	0.398	2	0.820	0.012
Qs20	559	6.849	8	0.553	1.578	2	0.454	0.010
Qs21	568	2.967	8	0.936	0.141	2	0.932	0.012
Qs22	568	16.22	8	0.039	13.470	2	0.001	0.012
Qs23	570	9.394	8	0.310	0.649	2	0.723	0.011
Qs24	570	12.29	8	0.139	2.631	2	0.268	0.008
Qs25	571	24.099	8	0.002	21.804	2	0.000	0.026
Qs26	571	10.979	8	0.203	3.496	2	0.174	0.006
Qs27	571	14.506	8	0.069	1.291	2	0.524	0.010
Qs28	564	9.38	8	0.311	5.310	2	0.070	0.003
Qs29	571	2.695	8	0.952	1.669	2	0.434	0.009

Qs30	572	8.841	8	0.356	1.954	2	0.376	0.009

7.4.1.1. Frequency distribution of the SANDF MPOs respondents' responses according to rank (p=value).

In reference to table 7.3. when comparing attitudes in terms of rank levels, Question 3 (Military police officials are careful of how they behave in the military community) indicates significant level of p=0.000 when tested using the Chi Squared test and p=0.001 when tested using Kruskal-Wallis and Estimated Eta Squared at 0.014. The significant difference is that Non-Commissioned Officers show a greater attitude than other ranks, with 86.7%. Question 8 (Do most members of the South African National Defence Force military community really know what is going on 'out there'?) indicates significant level of (KW) p=0.042 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis. The difference is that Warrant Officers show a greater attitude with 80.3% than other ranks. Question 12 (Do I prefer socialising with my colleagues to socialising with non-military police members?) indicates a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.009 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis. The difference is that the Commissioned Officers show greater attitude with 69% than other ranks. Question 22 (Do most South African National Defence Force community members not hesitate to go out of their way to help someone in trouble?) indicates a significant level of p=0.039 when tested using the Chi Squared test and p=0.001 when tested using Kruskal Wallis and Estimated Eta Squared at 0.012. The significant difference is that Commissioned Officers show a greater attitude than other ranks with 69%. Question 25 (Do most South African National Defence Force community members respect the authority of military police officials?) indicates significant level of p=0.039 when tested using the Chi Squared test and p=0.000 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis and estimated Eta Squared at 0.026. The significant difference is that Non-Commissioned Officers show a greater attitude than other ranks with 71%. Below table 7.4. respondents with rank level of Non-Commissioned Officers.

Table 7.4. Respondents with ranks levels of Non-Commissioned Officers

			No Option	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total
Theme 1 Totals	**Mean Score: 3**	**Number**	275	95	399	2030	1573	**4372**
		Percentage : 76%	6%	2%	9%	46%	36%	**100%**
			0	95	796	6090	6292	**13278**
Theme 2 Totals	**Mean Score: 2.52**	**Number**	313	303	1330	1758	647	**4351**
		Percentage :63%	7.19%	6.96%	30.56%	40.40%	14.87%	**100%**
			0	303	5658	5274	2588	**10993**
Theme 3 Totals	**Mean Score: 2.26**	**Number**	417	385	1812	1812	1493	341
		Percentage : 57%	*9%*	9%	41%		34%	8%
		Total	*0*	385	3624		4711	1364
Grand Total all 3 Themes	**Mean Score: 2.6**	Number	*1005*	783	3541	5281	2561	13171
		Percentage : 65%	***8%***	6%	27%	40%	19%	100%
		Total	*0*	783	783	10078	16075	34362

7.4.1.2. Table 7.4. above indicates that, respondents Non- Commissioned Officers of the SANDF Military Police either agreed or strongly agreed to the solidarity theme with 76%. Non- Commissioned Officers of the SANDF Military Police (the participants) either agreed or strongly agreed to the cynicism theme with 57%%. Below table 7.5. deals with respondents with the rank level of Warrant Officers.

Table 7.5. Respondents with rank level of Warrant Officers

			No Option	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total
Theme totals	Mean Score: 3.14	Number	13	15	51	280	198	557
		Percentage	2.33%	2.69%	9.15%	50.26%	35.54%	100%
		79%	0	15	102	840	792	1749
		Number	29	42	202	173	74	**521**

Theme totals	**Mean Score: 2.44**	Percentage	5.56%	8.06%	38.77%	33.20%	14.20%	**100%**
		61%	0	42	404	519	296	**1275**
Theme totals	**Mean Score: 2.31**	Number	24	28	250	207	36	**556**
		Percentage : 58%	4.31%	5.03%	44.96%	37.23%	6.47%	**100%**
		Total	0	28	500	621	144	**1285**
Grand Total for all 3 Themes	**Mean Score: 2.63**	Number	66	85	503	660	198	**1634**
		Percentage : 66%	4.03%	30.78%	30.78%	40.39%	12.11%	**100%**
			0	85	1006	1980	638	**4309**

7.4.1.3. Table 7.5. above indicates that generally, participants (Warrant Officers of the SANDF Military Police) either agreed or strongly agreed to the solidarity theme with 79%. Half of the Warrant Officers of the SANDF Military Police (the respondents) either disagreed or strongly disagreed to isolation theme, while the other half either agreed or strongly agreed, though the overall percentage is 61%. The Warrant Officers of the SANDF Military Police (the respondents) either disagreed or strongly disagreed to the cynicism theme with 58%. Below table 7.6 deals with the respondents with the ranks level of Commissioned Officers.

Table 7.6. Respondents to the rank level of Commissioned Officers

			No Opinion	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Theme 1 Totals	Mean Score : 3	Number	42	23	63	303	264	695
		Percentage: 75.97%	6%	3.3%	9.06%	43.59%	37.98%	100%
		Total	0	23	124	909	1056	2112
Theme 2 Totals	Mean Score: 2.45	Number	44	61	264	220	118	707
		Percentage: 61%	6.22%	8.62%	37.34%	31.11%	16.69%	100%
		Total	0	61	528	674	472	1735

Theme 3 Totals	Mean Score: 2.32	Number	49	40	318	237	48	692
		Percentage: 58%	7%	5.78%	45.95%	34.24%	6.93%	100%
		Total	49	40	636	741	192	1610
Grand Total for all 3 Themes	Mean Score: 2.6	Number	135	124	645	760	430	2094
		Percentage: 65%	6.44%	5.92%	30.80%	36.29%	20.53%	100%
			135	124	1288	2324	1720	5457

7.4.1.4. Table 7.6. above indicates that generally, respondents (Commissioned Officers) of the SANDF Military Police) either agreed or strongly agreed to the solidarity theme with 75%. More than half of the Commissioned Officers of the SANDF Military (the respondents) either agreed or strongly agreed to the isolation theme, with 61%. The Commissioned Officers of the SANDF Military Police (the participants) either disagreed or strongly disagreed to the cynicism theme with 58%. However, more than half of the SANDF MPO (respondents) strongly agreed or agreed with cynicism but could not meet the cut off mean score of 60%.

Generally, the overall analysis of ranks level shows no significant difference between the Non- Commissioned Officers and Warrant Officers and there is no significant difference between Non-Commissioned Officers and Commissioned Officers. It is further established that there is no significant difference between Warrant Officers and Commissioned Officers. Warrant Officers showed the strongest attitudes with 79% while Non-Commissioned Officers and Commissioned Officers showed weaker attitudes in comparison with Warrant Officers, with a difference of 3%. Below is the discussion for the other independent variables “race”.

7.4.1.5. Descriptive statistics (rank dependent variable) solidarity theme

Table shown below is very useful as it provides the mean and standard deviation for the two different dependent variables, which have been split by the independent variable. In addition, the table provides "Total" rows, which allow means and standard deviations for groups only split by the dependent variable to be known.

Dependent Variable: Solidarity Theme

Rank Category	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Non-Commissioned	30.03	5.643	436
Warrant Officer	31.23	4.452	56
Commissioned Officer	30.20	5.098	70
Total	30.17	5.473	562

Table 7.7. Descriptive statistics (rank dependent variable) solidarity theme

Table 7.7. above is important because it provides the mean and standard deviation for the three different dependent variables. The table also provides total rows, which allows means and standard deviations for groups only split by the dependent variable.

7.4.1.6. Anova test (tests between -subjects' effects) rank dependent variable solidarity theme

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent Variable: Solidarity Theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	71.807[a]	2	35.903	1.199	.302
Intercept	242919.744	1	242919.744	8114.844	.000
RankCat	71.807	2	35.903	1.199	.302
Error	16733.795	559	29.935		
Total	528382.000	562			
Corrected Total	16805.601	561			

Table 7.8.. AnovaTests between -Subjects Effects (rank dependent variable) Solidarity Theme

Table 7.8. indicates that R Squared = .004 (Adjusted R Squared =.001)

Table 7.8. on Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference in distribution of scores found (F=2.p=302).

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7.4.1.6. Descriptive statistics (rank dependent variable) isolation theme.

Dependent Variable: Isolation Theme

Rank Category	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Non-Commissioned	24.75	5.659	436
Warrant Officer	24.08	5.001	52
Commissioned Officer	24.24	5.024	71
Total	24.62	5.521	559

Table 7.9. Descriptive statistics (rank dependent variable) isolation theme

7.4.1.7. Anova test. (tests of between-subjects' effects) dependent variable isolation theme

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent Variable: Isolation Theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	32.984[a]	2	16.492	.540	.583
Intercept	149925.995	1	149925.995	4910.865	.000
RankCat	32.984	2	16.492	.540	.583
Error	16974.372	556	30.529		
Total	355912.000	559			
Corrected Total	17007.356	558			

Table 7.10. Tests between -Subjects Effects D (rank dependent variable) Isolation Theme

Table 7.10. indicates that R Squared = .002 (Adjusted R Squared =.002)

Table 7.10. on Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference in distribution of scores found (F=540, df=2.p=583).

Descriptive statistics (rank dependent variable) cynicism theme

Dependent Variable: Cynicism Theme

Rank Category	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Non-Commissioned	22.07	5.897	444
Warrant Officer	23.13	4.553	56
Commissioned Officer	22.75	5.684	569
Total	22.26	5.684	569

Table 7.11. Descriptive statistics (rank dependent variable) cynicism theme

7.4.1.8. Anova test (tests of between-subjects' effects) dependent variable cynicism theme

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent Variable: Cynicism Theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	74.766[a]	2	37.383	1.158	.315
Intercept	133430.757	1	133430.757	4132.346	.000
RankCat	74.766	2	37.383	1.158	.315
Error	18275.772	566	32.289		
Total	300208.000	569			
Corrected Total	18350.538	568			

Table 7.12. Anova test (tests of between-subjects effects) dependent variable cynicism theme

Table 7.12. indicates that R Squared = .004 (Adjusted R Squared =.001). On Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference in distribution of scores found (F=1.158,df=2. p=.315).

7.4.2. Frequency distribution of the SANDF Military Police respondents according to race category

Table:7.13. Comparison of the respondents' responses according to the race category

		Chi Squared			Krustal-Wallis H			Effect Size
	N	X^2	Df	P	Krustal-Wallis H	df	(KW) p	Estimated Eta Squared
Qs01	502	9.421	12	0.667	2.574	3	0.462	0.00
Qs02	494	10.318	12	0.588	5.640	3	0.131	0.01
Qs03	501	54.368	12	0.000	27.748	3	0.000	0.05
Qs04	507	5.251	12	0.949	2.437	3	0.487	0.00
Qs05	503	9.121	12	0.693	0.665	3	0.881	0.00
Qs06	506	9.711	12	0.641	3.162	3	0.367	0.00
Qs07	499	13.477	12	0.335	6.327	3	0.097	0.01
Qs08	506	20.786	12	0.054	12.454	3	0.006	0.02
Qs09	498	13.815	12	0.313	5.504	3	0.138	0.01
Qs10	505	6.393	12	0.895	1.173	3	0.760	0.00
Qs11	499	21.632	12	0.042	12.203	3	0.007	0.02
Qs12	499	19.838	12	0.070	10.907	3	0.012	0.02
Qs13	493	16.807	12	0.157	2.703	3	0.440	0.00
Qs14	496	19.289	12	0.082	4.109	3	0.250	0.00
Qs15	497	23.248	12	0.026	16.175	3	0.001	0.03
Qs16	495	12.515	12	0.405	4.311	3	0.230	0.00
Qs17	498	20.535	12	0.058	11.835	3	0.008	0.02
Qs18	499	22.226	12	0.035	2.244	3	0.523	0.00
Qs19	500	20.596	12	0.057	9.602	3	0.022	0.01
Qs20	499	6.806	12	0.870	1.522	3	0.677	0.00
Qs21	504	9.5	12	0.660	3.371	3	0.338	0.00
Qs22	505	32.318	12	0.001	20.931	3	0.000	0.04
Qs23	507	13.141	12	0.359	6.529	3	0.089	0.01
Qs24	506	18.98	12	0.089	6.972	3	0.073	0.01
Qs25	506	40.332	12	0.000	28.977	3	0.000	0.05
Qs26	506	14.775	12	0.254	5.950	3	0.114	0.01
Qs27	506	16.448	12	0.172	12.419	3	0.006	0.02
Qs28	500	14.259	12	0.284	5.115	3	0.164	0.00
Qs29	507	14.08	12	0.296	3.738	3	0.291	0.00
Qs30	507	7.316	12	0.836	1.762	3	0.623	0.00

7.4.2.1. Frequency distribution of the SANDF MPOs respondents' responses according to race (p=value).

In reference to table 7.13. above when comparing respondents' responses in terms of race, question 3 (Military Police officials are careful of how they behave in the military community) indicates significant level of p=0.000 when tested using the Chi Squared test, p=0.000 when tested using Krustal-Wallis H and Estimated Eta Squared at 0.05. The significant difference is that African participants show a greater attitude than other races with 87,4%, while Indian participants were ambivalent. Question 8 (Most members of the South African National Defence Force military community do not really know what is going on 'out there') indicates significant level of (KW) p=0.006 when tested using the Krustal-Wallis H and Estimated Eta Squared at 0.02. The difference is that Indian participants show a greater attitude with 100% than other ranks. Question 11 (I tend to socialise less with my friends outside of the military police since I have become military police official) indicates significant level of p=0.042 when tested using the Chi Squared test, a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.007 was noticed when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis Estimated Eta Squared at 0.02. The difference is that Indian participants show a greater degree of no- supportive attitude with 100% than other races, while the African participants are the only race showing supportive attitude with 49.5%. Question 12 (I prefer socialising with my colleagues to socialising with non-Military Police members) indicates a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.012 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis H and Estimated Eta Squared at 0.02. The difference is that Indian participants show a greater degree of non-supportive attitude with 75% than another race (Africans, Coloureds and Whites). Question 15 (My husband/wife, boyfriend/girlfriend tends not to understand what being a police official is all about) indicates significant level of p=0.026 when tested using the Chi Squared test, a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.001 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis H and Estimated

Eta Squared at 0.02. Question 17 (I feel like I belong with my work colleagues more every day, and less with people that I have to police) indicates a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.008 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis H and the Estimated Eta Squared at 0.02. The difference is that Indian participants show ambiguity of 50% over 50%. A significant difference of kind can be noticed as Africans either agreed of strongly agreed while other races (Coloureds, whites & Indians) either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Question 18. As a police official, I am being watched critically by members of the community, even in my social life) indicates significant level of p=0.035 when tested using the Chi Squared test. The difference is that Indian participants show a greater degree of non-supportive attitude with 75% than another race (Africans). Below table 7.8. deals with specifically with responses by the respondents who are Africans. Question 19 (I can be more open with my work colleagues than with members of the public), indicates a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.022 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis H. The difference is that Indian participants show a greater degree of non-supportive attitude with 75% than another race (Africans, Coloureds & Whites). Question 22 (Most South African National Defence Force community members not hesitate to go out of their way to help someone in trouble) indicates significant level of p=0.001 when tested using the Chi Squared test, with a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.000 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis H and estimated Eta Squared at 0.04. The difference is that Indian participants show a greater degree of non-supportive attitude with 75% than another races Africans and Coloureds, while whites show ambiguity with 46%, as they either agreed or strongly agreed while the 46% was in contrast. Question 25 (Most South African National Defence Force community members respect the authority of Military Police officials) indicates significant level of p=0.000 when tested using the Chi Squared test, showing a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.000 when tested using the Kruskal- Wallis H and Estimated Eta

Squared at 0.05. The difference is that Indian participants show ambiguity. Question 27 (Police officials will never trust members of the community enough to work together effectively) indicates a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.006 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis H and Estimated Eta Squared at 0.02. The difference is that Indian participants show a greater degree of non-supportive attitude with 75% than another race (Africans, Coloureds & Whites).

Table 7.14. Respondents who are Africans

			No Option	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total
Theme 1 Totals	Mean Score: 3	Number	227	100	357	1810	1493	3987
		Percentage : 76.5%	5.69%	2.50%	8.96%	45.39%	37.44%	100.0%
			0	100	714	5430	5972	12213
Theme 2 Totals	Mean Score: 2.5	Number	265	301		1555	603	3947
		:62.5%	6.71 %	7.62%	30.98%	39.39%	15.27%	100.0%
			0	301	2446	4665	2412	9869
Theme 3 Totals	Mean Score: 2.35	Number	187	377	1577	1430	282	4025
		Percentage :55.5 %	4.64%	9.36%	39.18%	35.52%	7%	100.0%
		Total	0	377	3154	4290	1128	8949
Grand Total all 3 Themes	Mean Score: 2.55	Number	679	778	3157	4795	2378	11959
		Percentage : 64.8%	5.67%	6.50%	26.39%	40%	19.88%	100.0%
		Total	0	778	6314	14385	9512	31031

7.4.2.2. Table 7.14. above indicates that respondents (Africans) of the SANDF Military Police have a supportive attitude towards police culture of solidarity. The respondents either agreed or strongly agreed to the solidarity theme with 76.5%. The African respondents in the SANDF Military Police have supportive attitude towards police culture of isolation and do not have an attitude supportive of police

culture of cynicism. The respondents either agreed or strongly agreed in six (6) items of the isolation theme (items 11, 13, 17, 18, 19 and 20), either disagreed or strongly disagreed in four (4) of the isolation theme, (items 12, 14 and 16) and the theme percentage stood at 62.5%. The respondents either agreed or strongly agreed in five (5) items of the cynicism theme (items 21, 24, 26, 28 and 30). The respondents are either disagreed or strongly disagreed in five (5) items of the cynicism theme (items 22, 23, 27, 29 and 30). The grand total for all the three themes amounted to 64.8%, indicating that the participants have supportive attitudes towards police culture themes. Below table 7.9. deliberates on the respondents who are coloureds.

Table: 7.15. Respondents -coloureds

			No Option	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total
Theme totals	Mean Score: 3.19	Number	11	5	43	215	190	464
		Percentage	2.37%	1.07%	9.26%	46.33%	49.94%	100.0%
		79.79%	0	5	432	645	760	1481
Theme totals	**Mean Score: 2.48**	Number	11	5	43	215	190	464
		Percentage	2.37%	1.07%	9.26%	46.33%	49.94%	100.0%
		62.1%	0	5	432	645	760	1481
Theme totals	**Mean Score:**	Number	39	22	186	182	41	470
		Percentage : 58.%	8.29%	4.68%	39.57%	38.72%	8.72%	100.0%
		Total	0	22	372	546	164	1104
Grand Total for all 3 Themes	**Mean Score:**	Number	**69**	**63**	**413**	**565**	**294**	**1404**
		Percentage :66.8 %	**4.91%**	**4.48%**	**29.41%**	**40.24%**	**20.94%**	**100.0%**
			0	**63**	**826**	**1695**	**1176**	**3754**

7.4.2.3. Table 7.15. above indicates that respondents (Coloureds) of the SANDF Military Police have a supportive attitude towards police culture of solidarity. The respondents either agreed or strongly agreed to the solidarity theme with 3.19 mean score and with a mean

score percentage of 79.79%. The coloureds respondents in the SANDF Military Police have supportive attitude towards police culture of isolation theme with a mean core of 2.48 and with the percentage of 62.1%. SANDF MPOs respondents who are coloureds do not have attitude in support of police culture theme of cynicism as the mean score could not mean the cut-off point of 2.4, but scored and cut of percentage of 60% but achieved 58%. Below table 7.16. deliberates on the respondents (Indians).

Table 7.16. Respondents (Indians)

			No Option	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total
Theme totals	Mean Score:3.1	Number	2	0	3	15	20	40
		Percentage	5%	0.0%	7.5%	37%	50%	100.0%
		%77.5%	0	0	6	45	80	124
Theme totals	**Mean Score: 2.27**	Number	0	12	11	11	6	40
		Percentage	0.0%	30%	27.5%	27.5%	15%	100.0%
		56.8%	0	12	22	33	24	91
Theme totals	**Mean Score: 2.15**	Number	3	6	17	12	2	40
		Percentage : 53.75.%	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%
		Total	0	6	34	36	8	86
Grand Total for all the 3 themes	**Mean Score: 2.5**	Number	**3**	**18**	**31**	**38**	**28**	**120**
		Percentage :62.7 %	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**	**100.0%**
			0	**18**	**62**	**114**	**112**	**301**

7.4.2.4. Table 7.16. above indicates that in general, respondents (Indian) of SANDF MPOs support police culture of solidarity. The respondents either agreed or strongly agreed to the solidarity theme, with 77.5%. Indian respondents in the SANDF Military Police do not have supportive attitude towards both police culture of isolation and cynicism. The participant either disagreed or strongly disagreed to five (5) items of the isolation theme (items11, 13, 14, 15 and 16) and agreed and strongly agreed to four(4) items (12, 18, 19 and 20) and were ambivalent on item 17 and the theme achieved 56.8%,

meaning that six (6) out of ten (10) respondents have an attitude supporting police culture of isolation. The respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed in five (5) items of the theme of cynicism (items 22, 23, 27, 28 and 30); either agreed or strongly agreed to three items (items 21, 24, and 26). The respondents were ambivalent on 25 and 29) and the theme percentage is 53.75. The grand total for all the three (3) themes was 62.7%, indicating that the respondents' support to the police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

Table 7.17. Respondents who are whites

			No Option	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total
Theme totals	Mean Score: 3	Number	21	12	57	235	204	530
		Percentage	3.9%	2.2%	10.7%	44.3%	38.4%	100%
		76.36%	0	12	114	705	788	1619
Theme totals	**Mean Score: 2.3**	Number	40	56	186	157	79	518
		Percentage	%	%	%	%	%	100.0%
		59%	0	56	372	480	316	1224
Theme totals	**Mean Score: 2.2**	Number	49	24	247	169	37	525
		Percentage : 55.%	9.33%	4.57%	47%	32.19%	7%	100.0%
		Total	0	24	494	507	148	1157
Grand Total for all the 3 themes	**Mean Score: 2.5**	Number	**110**	**92**	**490**	**561**	**320**	**1573**
		Percentage :64.5 %	**6.9%**	**5.8%**	**31.15%**	**35.66%**	**20%**	**100.0%**
			0	**92**	**984**	**1692**	**1252**	**4000**

7.4.2.5. Table 7.17. above generally indicates that white respondents in the SANDF Military Police have a supportive attitude towards police culture of solidarity. The respondents either agreed or strongly agreed to the solidarity theme, with 76.3%. The White respondents in the SANDF Military Police did not demonstrate attitudes that support both police culture of isolation and police culture of cynicism. The participants either disagreed or strongly disagreed in seven (7) items of the isolation theme items (items

23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30), either agreed or strongly agreed in two (2) items (items 21 and 26), while they were ambivalent on one item (item 22). The theme of isolation was 55%, while that of cynicism was 59% and the grand total for all the three themes was 64.5%, indicating that the respondents indeed exhibited attitude supportive of police culture themes.

7.4.2.6. Multiple comparisons race dependent variable solidarity theme

To determine a statistically significant interaction, you might interpret the Tukey post hoc test results for the different levels of race, which can be found in the Multiple Comparisons table, as shown below:

Solidarity theme

	N	$\bar{}$	Σ	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Range
African	410	30.29	5.24	7	40	33
Coloured	47	31.96	4.14	23	39	16
Indian	4	32.75	4.44	26	38	12
White	53	31.08	4.96	17	39	22
Grand Total	514	30.54	5.14	7	40	33

Table 7.18. Multiple comparisons race dependent variable solidarity theme

7.4.2.7. Anova test (tests of between-subjects' effects) dependent variable solidarity theme:

Dependent variable: Solidarity theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	152.107[a]	3	50.702	1.924	.125
Intercept	54223.192	1	54223.192	2057.463	.000
Race	152.107	3	50.702	1.924	.125
Error	13098.133	497	26.354		
Total	480679.000	501			
Corrected Total	13250.240	500			

Table 7.19 Anova test (tests of between-subjects' effects) dependent variable solidarity theme

Table 7.19. indicates that R Squared = .011 (Adjusted R Squared =.006)

Table 7.19. on Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference in distribution of scores found (F=1.924, df=3. p=0.125).

7.4.2.8. Multiple comparisons race dependent variable isolation theme:

To determine a statistically significant interaction, you might interpret the Tukey post hoc test results for the different levels of race, which can be found in the Multiple Comparisons table, as shown below:

Isolation theme

	N	Σ		Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Range
African	410	24.77	5.08	0	40	40
Coloured	47	24.68	4.57	16	36	20
Indian	4	22.75	6.61	12	30	18
White	53	23.37	5.02	10	36	26
Grand Total	514	24.60	5.06	0	40	40

Table 7.20. Multiple comparisons race dependent variable isolation theme

7.4.2.9. Anova test (tests of between-subjects' effects) dependent variable isolation theme:

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent Variable: Isolation Theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	104.049[a]	3	34.683	1.354	.256
Intercept	31163.694	1	31163.694	1216.738	.000

Race	104.049	3	34.683	1.354	.256
Error	12678.180	495	25.612		
Total	314639.000	499			
Corrected Total	12782.228	498			

Table 7.21. Anova test (tests of between-subjects effects) dependent variable isolation theme

Table 7.21. indicates that R Squared = .008 (Adjusted R Squared =.002) Table 7.21. on Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference in distribution of scores found (F=1.354, df=3. p=.256).

7.4.2.10. Multiple comparisons race dependent variable cynicism theme

To determine a statistically significant interaction, you might interpret the Tukey post hoc test results for the diffeent levels of race, which can be found in the Multiple Comparisons table, as shown below:

	N	$\bar{X}$	Σ	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Range
African	410	21.9278607	5.770681595	0	35	35
Coloured	47	23.4893617	6.177765004	7	35	28
Indian	4	21	6.964194139	10	29	19
White	53	22.40384615	4.720086437	9	34	25
Grand Total	514	22.11485149	5.741172926	0	35	35

Table 7.22. Multiple comparisons race dependent variable cynicism theme

7.4.2.11. Anova test (tests of between-subjects' effects) dependent variable cynicism theme

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent Variable: Cynicism theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	112.167[a]	3	37.389	1.133	.335
Intercept	26926.003	1	26926.003	815.931	.000
Race	112.167	3	37.389	1.133	.335
Error	16533.172	501	33.000		
Total	263624.000	505			
Corrected Total	16645.339	504			

Table 7.23.. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects)

Table 7.23. indicates that R Squared = .007 (Adjusted R Squared =.001)

Table 7.23. on Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference in distribution of scores found (F=1.133, df=3. p=0.335

7.4.3. Comparison of the respondents' responses according to the educational status (p-value)

Table 7.24. Measuring of the respondents' responses according to the educational status (p=value).

		Chi Square D			Krustal-Wallis H			Effect Size
	N	X2	Df	P	Krustal-Wallis H	df	(KW) p	Estimated Eta Squared
Qs01	499	7.042	8	0.532	2.055	2	0.358	0.00
Qs02	491	9.889	8	0.273	3.864	2	0.145	0.00
Qs03	500	9.933	8	0.27	3.167	2	0.205	0.00
Qs04	505	12.907	8	0.115	2.368	2	0.306	0.00
Qs05	501	12.597	8	0.126	0.362	2	0.834	0.00
Qs06	503	10.922	8	0.206	3.032	2	0.22	0.00
Qs07	497	11.49	8	0.175	5.535	2	0.063	0.01
Qs08	504	9.256	8	0.321	2.365	2	0.306	0.00
Qs09	496	6.956	8	0.541	2.545	2	0.28	0.00
Qs10	503	12.789	8	0.119	1.153	2	0.562	0.00
Qs11	497	17.889	8	0.022	4.974	2	0.083	0.01
Qs12	497	14.382	8	0.072	0.817	2	0.665	0.00
Qs13	491	7.384	8	0.496	1.154	2	0.562	0.00
Qs14	495	7.375	8	0.497	2.026	2	0.363	0.00
Qs15	496	4.14	8	0.844	11.784	2	0.003	0.02
Qs16	494	3.038	8	0.932	1.083	2	0.582	0.00

Qs17	497	9.557	8	0.297	0.449	2	0.799	0.00
Qs18	498	5.692	8	0.682	1.149	2	0.563	0.00
Qs19	499	3.867	8	0.869	5.236	2	0.073	0.01
Qs20	498	7.113	8	0.524	0.226	2	0.893	0.00
Qs21	503	9.742	8	0.284	1.118	2	0.572	0.00
Qs22	503	4.555	8	0.804	12.305	2	0.002	0.02
Qs23	505	8.722	8	0.366	2.535	2	0.282	0.00
Qs24	504	16.919	8	0.031	2.873	2	0.238	0.00
Qs25	504	7.039	8	0.532	13	2	0.002	0.02
Qs26	504	2.564	8	0.959	4.202	2	0.122	0.00
Qs27	505	7.055	8	0.531	0.416	2	0.812	0.00
Qs28	498	4.644	8	0.795	0.539	2	0.764	0.00
Qs29	505	6.497	8	0.592	3.48	2	0.176	0.00
Qs30	505	6.502	8	0.591	1.051	2	0.591	0.00

7.4.3.1. Frequency distribution of the SANDF MPOs respondents' responses according to education status (p=value).

In reference to table 7.24 above, question 11. (I tend to socialise less with my friends outside of the military police since I have become military police official) indicates a significant level of p=0.022 when tested using the Chi Squared test. The significant difference is that respondents with post Matriculation qualifications show a different opinion, 65% either disagreed or strongly disagreed while other respondents either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 15. (My husband/wife, boyfriend/girlfriend tends not to understand what being a Military Police official is all about) indicates significant level of (KW) p=0.003 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis H and effective size Estimated p=0.02. The difference is that participants with high school qualification have a different view, either agree or strongly agree while other participants either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Question 22. (Most South African National Defence Force community members do not hesitate to go out of their way to help someone in trouble) indicates a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.002 when tested using the

Kruskal-Wallis H and effective size Estimated p=0.02. The difference is that, the participants with high school qualifications have a greater attitude than the rest of the respondents. Question 24. (Most South African National Defence Force community members would steal if they knew they would not get caught) indicates a significant level op=0.031 when tested using the Chi-Squared test. The difference is that participants with high school qualifications show a greater degree of attitude than other respondents. Question 25. (Most South African National Defence Force community members respect the authority of military police officials) indicates a significant difference level of (KW) p=0.002 when tested using the Kruskal-Wallis H and effective size Estimated p=0.02. The difference is that participants with high school qualifications show a greater degree of attitude than other respondents

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7.4.3.2. Table 7.25. below indicates that in general, respondents with high educational qualification and serving in the SANDF Military Police had a supportive attitude towards police culture of solidarity. The respondents either agreed or strongly agreed to the theme of solidarity, with 73.8%. The respondents also exhibited attitudes supportive of police culture of isolation, with 60.9% and did not exhibit attitudes in support of police culture of cynicism. The respondents either agreed or strongly agreed in eight (8) items of the theme of isolation (items 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20). The respondents either disagreed or strongly disagreed in two (2) items of the theme of isolation (items 14 and 16). The participants either disagreed or strongly disagreed in seven (7) items of the theme of cynicism (items 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 30). The respondents either agreed or strongly agreed in three (3) items of the theme of cynicism (items 21, 26 and 28). Though the participants did not attain 60% (2.4 mean

score), the cut off percentage, 6 out of ten respondents exhibited attitudes in support of the theme of cynicism. The grand total for all the three themes was 64.2%, indicating that the respondents showed supportive attitudes towards police culture themes.

			No Option	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Theme Total	Percentage: 73.85%	*Number*	60	31	96	409	297	893
Mean Score: 2.95		*Percentage*	6.71%	3.47%	10.75%	45.8%	33.25%	100.0%
		Total	0	31	192	1227	1188	2638
Theme Totals	Percentage: 60.93	Number	72	75	247	385	113	892
		Percentage	8%	8.4 %	27.69%	12.44%	12.66%	100.0%
Mean Score: 2.43		Total	0	75	494	1155	552	2174
Theme Totals	**Percentage: 57.78%**	*Number*	74	61	384	325	45	889
		Percentage	8.32 %	6.86%	43.19%	36.55%	5%	100.0%
Mean Score: 2.31		*Total*	0	61	768	975	180	2055
Grand Total all 3 themes	**Percentage: 64.2**	*Number*	206	167	727	1119	455	2674
		Percentage	7.7%	6.24%	27.18%	41.84%	17%	100.0%
Mean Score: 2.56		*Total*	0	167	1358	3357	1920	6867

Table 7.25 High School Qualifications

7.4.3.3. Table 7.26 below indicates that in general, respondents with Matriculation qualification, as members of the SANDF Military Police, exhibited attitudes in support of police culture of solidarity. The participants either agreed or strongly agreed to the theme of solidarity with 77.7%. The respondents also showed attitudes in support of police culture of isolation with 61.9% and do not show attitude in supportive of police culture of cynicism. The participants either agreed or strongly agreed in seven (7) items of the theme of isolation (items 11, 13, 14,

17, 18, 19 and 20). The participants either disagreed or strongly disagreed in three (3) items of the theme of isolation (items 12, 15 and 16). The participants either disagreed or strongly disagreed in six (6) items of the theme of cynicism (items 22, 23, 27, 28, 29 and 30). The participants either agreed or strongly agreed in four (4) items of the theme of cynicism (items 21, 24, 25 and 26). The grand total for all the three themes was 64.8%, indicating that the participants had a supportive attitude towards police culture themes.

			No Option	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Theme Total Mean Score: 3.1	**Percentage: 77.7%**	Number	170	66	265	1441	1269	3211
		Percentage	5.2%	2%	8.2%	44.8%	39.5%	100.0%
		Total	0	66	530	4323	5076	9982
Theme Total Mean Score: 2.47	**Percentage: 61.9%**	Number	218	249	1029	1196	514	3206
		Percentage	6.7%	7.7%	32%	37.3%	16 %	100.0
			0	249	2058	3588	2056	7949
Theme Totals Mean Score: 2.24	**Percentage: 55.1%**	Number	324	293	1290	1102	266	3275
		Percentage	9 %	8.9%	39.3%	33.6%	8.1%	100.0 %
		Total	712	293	2580	3306	1064	7219
Grand Total of all 3 themes Mean Score: 2.59	**Percentage :64.8%**	Number		608	2584	3739	1049	9692
		Percentage	%	%	%	%	%	100.0 %
		Total		608	5168	11217	8196	25150

Table 7.26 Matric/ **Grade 12**

7.4.3.4. Table 7.26 indicates that in general, the study participants with post-Matriculation qualification, as members of the SANDF Military Police, have supportive attitudes towards police culture of solidarity. The participants either agreed or strongly agreed to the theme of solidarity with 71.5%. The participants' support of the police culture of isolation

stood at 61% and did not show supportive attitude towards the police culture of cynicism. The participants either agreed or strongly agreed in five(5) items of the theme of isolation (items 13, 17, 18, 19 and 20). The participants either disagreed or strongly disagreed in five (5) items of the isolation theme (items 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16). The participants either disagreed or strongly disagreed in eight (8) items of the theme of cynicism (items 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 30). The participants either agreed or strongly agreed in two (2) items of the theme of cynicism (items 24 and 26). The grand total for all the three themes was 64.8%, indicating that the participants support police culture themes.

			No Option	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Theme Total Mean Score: 2.8	**Percentage : 71.5%**	Number	43	25	95	391	341	895
		Percentage	4.8%	2.7%	10.6%	43.6%	38.1%	100.0%
		Total	0	25	190	1173	1364	2563
Theme Total Mean Score: 2.4	**Percentage : 61%**	Number	48	83	308	298	127	864
		Percentage	%	9.6%	35.9%	34.4%	4.6 %	100.0%
		Total	0	83	622	894	508	2109
Theme Totals Mean Score: 2.1	**Percentage : 54%**	Number	66	76	424	261	48	875
		Percentage	7.5%	8.6%	48.4%	29.8%	5.4%	100.0%
		Total	0	76	1696	783	192	1891
Grand Total all 3 themes Mean Score: 2.59	**Percentage :62.2**	Number	157	184	827	950	516	2634
		Percentage	5.9%	6.9%	351%	36%	19.5%	100.0%
		Total	0	184	1660	2850	2064	6563

Table 7.27. Post-Matriculation qualification

7.4.3.5. The overall analysis of the differences in the educational category indicates no significant difference between respondents of SANDF Military Police with high school qualification and those with either Matriculation or Post-Matriculation qualifications. However, when compared with other categories,

respondents with Matriculation qualification showed the strongest ttitudes towards theme one, with seventy-seven (77 %) and respondents with post-Matriculation showed the weakest attitudes towards theme one, with 71.7%. All the three educational categories did not show any attitude in terms of theme three (cynicism), though when added, all the three categories passed the cut off mean score of (60%) and the weakest attitudes were showed by respondents with post-Matriculation qualification, with 62.2% while the strongest in theme three was 64.8% when all the three themes were added.

7.4.3.6. Multiple comparisons education dependent variable solidarity theme.

Table 26	N	$\bar{X}$	Σ	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Range
High School	91	29.28	5.53	12	39	27
Matric	331	30.78	5.39	0	40	40
Post-matric Study	90	30.64	4.77	17	39	22
Grand Total	512	30.49	5.34	0	40	40

Table 7:28. Multiple Comparisons education dependent variable solidarity theme

7.4.3.7. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) dependent variable solidarity theme.

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent variable: Solidarity theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	157.249[a]	2	78.625	2.771	.064
Intercept	318385.010	1	318385.010	11222.540	.000

QualRC	157.249	2	78.625	2.771	.064
Error	14043.218	495	28.370		
Total	477221.000	498			
Corrected Total	14200.468	497			

Table 7:29 Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) dependen variable solidarity theme.

Table 7.29 indicates that, R Squared = .011 (Adjusted R Squared = .007).

Table 7.29 on Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference was found (f=2.771, df=2, p=0.064).

7.4.3.8. Multiple comparisons education dependent variable isolation theme

Isolation theme Table 7.30. Multiple comparisons education dependent variable isolation theme

	N	$\bar{X}$	Σ	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Range
High School	91	24.18	5.65	0	36	36
Matric	331	24.74	5.23	0	40	40
Post-matric Study	90	24.13	4.69	8	37	29
Grand Total	512	24.53	5.23	0	40	40

7.4.3.9. Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) dependent variable isolation themes.

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent variable: Isolation theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	40.102[a]	2	20.051	.732	.482
Intercept	207464.670	1	207464.670	7571.247	.000
QualRC	40.102	2	20.051	.732	.482
Error	13563.818	495	27.402		
Total	313362.000	498			
Corrected Total	13603.920	497			

Table 7.31. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects)

Table 7.31 indicates that R Squared = .003 (Adjusted R Squared= -.001)

Table 7.31 on Anova Test indicates that, there is no significant difference found (f=0.732, df=2, p=0.482).

7.4.3.10. Multiple comparisons education dependent variable cynicism theme

Cynicism theme

	N	$\bar{X}$	Σ	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Range
High School	91	22.17	5.42	0	30	30
Matric	331	22.06	6.08	0	35	35

Post- matric Study	90	22.10	4.61	7	30	23
Grand Total	512	22.09	5.74	0	35	35

Table 7:32 Multiple comparisons education dependent variable cynicism theme

7.4.3.11. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) dependent variable cynicism themes.

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent variable: Cynicism theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Corrected Model	.891[a]	2	.446	.013	.987
Intercept	170668.355	1	170668.355	5154.484	.000
QualRC	.891	2	.446	.013	.987
Error	16588.440	501	33.111		
Total	262421.000	504			
Corrected Total	16589.331	503			

Table 7.33. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) dependent variable cynicism theme.

Table 7:33 indicates that R Squared = .000 (Adjusted R Squared = -.004).

Table 7:33 on Anova Test indicates that, there is no significant difference found (f=0.013, df=2, p=0.987).

7.4.4. Comparison of respondents' responses according to geographical area (region)

7.34. Comparison of respondents' responses according to geographical area (region)

		Chi Squared			Krustal-Wallis H			Effect Size
	N	X2	Df	P	Krustal - Wallis H	Df	(KW) p	Estimated Eta Squared
Qs01	622	46.931	28	0.014	14.265	7	0.047	0.012
Qs02	617	38.993	28	0.081	7.363	7	0.392	0.001
Qs03	626	51.921	28	0.004	14.125	7	0.049	0.012
Qs04	633	83.669	28	0.000	14.877	7	0.038	0.013
Qs05	629	38.805	28	0.084	13.427	7	0.062	0.010
Qs06	630	45.454	28	0.020	6.585	7	0.473	0.001
Qs07	623	38.269	28	0.093	22.643	7	0.002	0.025
Qs08	631	55.842	28	0.001	13.515	7	0.061	0.010
Qs09	620	41.941	28	0.044	20.345	7	0.005	0.022
Qs10	630	71.768	28	0.000	11.091	7	0.135	0.007
Qs11	624	45.228	28	0.021	12.326	7	0.090	0.009
Qs12	626	45.100	28	0.022	25.956	7	0.001	0.031
Qs13	618	41.973	28	0.044	18.960	7	0.008	0.020
Qs14	621	45.685	28	0.019	6.815	7	0.448	0.000
Qs15	622	47.279	28	0.013	17.802	7	0.013	0.018
Qs16	621	45.786	28	0.018	10.075	7	0.184	0.005
Qs17	625	52.726	28	0.003	15.718	7	0.028	0.014
Qs18	625	23.393	28	0.713	6.001	7	0.540	0.002
Qs19	627	37.094	28	0.117	5.120	7	0.645	0.003
Qs20	625	46.352	28	0.016	25.302	7	0.001	0.030
Qs21	634	29.873	28	0.369	13.023	7	0.072	0.010
Qs22	634	57.975	28	0.001	22.342	7	0.002	0.025
Qs23	636	53.165	28	0.003	11.936	7	0.103	0.008
Qs24	636	51.849	28	0.004	7.201	7	0.408	0.000
Qs25	637	49.045	28	0.008	15.066	7	0.035	0.013
Qs26	637	48.304	28	0.010	10.187	7	0.178	0.005
Qs27	637	40.711	28	0.057	12.351	7	0.090	0.009
Qs28	630	24.501	28	0.655	3.850	7	0.797	0.005

Qs29	636	24.509	28	0.654	6.574	7	0.475	0.001
Qs30	638	57.004	28	0.001	10.487	7	0.163	0.006

7.4.4.1. Frequency distribution of the SANDF MPOs respondents' responses according to geographical areas (regions) (p=value).

In reference to table 7.34 above Question 1. (Military police should be one of the highest paid functions in the South African National Defence Force) indicates significant level of p=0.014 when tested using Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H(KW) p=0.047, there is no significant difference either of degree or kind. Question 3. (Military police officials are careful of how they behave in the military community) indicates significant level of p=0.0004 when tested using Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.049, there is a significant difference of kind as the participant from 1 Provost Regiment either disagreed of strongly disagrees with100% (the unit is represented by 1 participant) while the rests of the regions agreed or strongly agreed. Question 4 (You don't understand what it is to be a military police official until you are some military police official) indicates a significant level of p=0.0000 when tested using a Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal Wallis H (KW) p=0.038, there is significant difference of kind as the participant from 1 Provost Regiment either disagreed or strongly disagreed with 100%. Question 6 (Members of the South African National Defence Force military community are quick to criticise the Military Police but seldom recognise the good that the Military Police do) indicates a significant level of p=0.020 when tested using Chi Squared test. There is no significant difference of either degree or kind. Question 7 (What does not kill a military police official makes him or her stronger) indicates significant level of p=0.002 when tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.025. There is no significant difference either of degree or kind. Question 8 (Most members of the South African National Defence Force military community do

not really know what is going on 'out there') indicates significant level of p=0.0001 when tested using Chi Squared test. The significant difference of kind is that the participant from 1 Provost Regiment either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Question 9 (A good military police official takes nothing at face value) indicates a significant level of p=0.044 when tested using Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.005, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.022. No significant difference of either degree or kind. Question 10 (To be a military police official is not just another job, it is a 'higher calling') indicates significant level of p=0.000 when tested using Chi Squared test. A difference of kind is observed when half of the regions, according to geographical areas, either disagreed or strongly disagreed while the other half either agreed or strongly agreed. A difference of degree has been observed. The Military Police Division, which had the greatest percentage (71.8%), either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while the Southern Region, which had the lowest percentage (49.1%) either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Question 11 (I tend to socialise less with my friends outside of the military police since I have become some military police official) indicates a significant level of p=0.021 when tested using Chi Squared test. There is no significant difference of either degree or kind. Question 12 (I prefer socialising with my colleagues to socialising with non-military police members) indicates a significant level of p=0.022 when tested using Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.001, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.031, a difference of kind was observed in five of the regions in terms of geographical areas either disagreed or strongly disagreed while three of the regions either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 13 (I do not really talk in-depth to people outside of the military police about my work) indicates a significant level of p=0.044 when tested using Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.008, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.020, a difference of kind was observed with 1 Provost either disagreed or

strongly disagreed while others either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 14 (Being a military police official made me realise how uncooperative and non-supportive the military courts are) indicates a significant level of p=0.019 when tested using the Chi Squared test. A difference of kind was observed in all other regions which either disagreed or strongly disagreed while 1 Provost either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 15 (My husband/wife, boyfriend/girlfriend tends not to understand what being a military police official is all about) indicates a significant level of p=0.013 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal Wallis H (KW) p=0.013, no difference of either degree or of kind was noted. Question 16 (Shift work and special duties influence my socialising with friends outside the military police) indicates a significant level of p=0.018 when tested using the Chi Squared test. There was no difference of either degree or kind. Question 17 (I feel like I belong with my work colleagues more every day, and less with people that I have to police) indicates a significant level of p=0.003 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.028, no difference either of degree or of kind. Question 20 (Top ranking military police officials do not really know what is happening at grass roots level) indicates a significant level of p=0.016 when tested using Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.001, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.030, a difference of kind was observed in 1 Provost Military Police Division, which either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while others either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 22 (Most South African National Defence Force community members do not hesitate to go out of their way to help someone in trouble) indicates a significant level of p=0.016 when tested using Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.001, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.030, difference of kind was observed in 1 Provost Military Police Division, which either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while others either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 23 (Most South African National

Defence Force community members are untrustworthy and dishonest) indicates a significant level of p=0.003 when tested using Chi Squared test. A difference of kind was observed in Central and Western regions, which either agreed or strongly agreed while others either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Question 24 (Most South African National Defence Force community members would steal if they knew they would not get caught) indicates significant level of p=0.004 when tested using a Chi Squared test. A difference of kind was observed in Military Police Division, which either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while others either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 25 (Most South African National Defence Force community members respect the authority of military police officials) indicates a significant level of p=0.008 when tested using a Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.035, difference of kind was observed. There was no significant difference of either degree or kind. Question 26 (Most South African National Defence Force community members lack the proper level of respect for Military Police officials) indicates a significant level of p=0.010 when tested using a Chi Squared test. There was no significant difference of either degree or kind. Question 30 (The South African National Defence Force community does not support the Military Police and the Military Police do not trust the South African National Defence Force community) indicate significant level of p=0.000 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.015, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.03. A difference of kind was observed in 1 Provost Military Police Division, which either agreed or strongly agreed while others either disagreed or strongly disagreed.

7.4.4.2. Descriptive Statistics, dependent variable theme (Region)

Area-Region RC	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
13 Provost	31.11	5.072	92
1st Provost	19.00	.	1

Central –Bloemfontain	29.97	4.419	37
Central - Correctional Facility	31.33	2.964	12
Central – Durban	30.50	5.779	24
Central – Kroonstad	27.83	3.971	6
Central – Ladysmith	33.00	2.449	7
Central – Mthatha	28.44	2.068	9
Central - Port Elizabeth	32.69	3.945	13
Central - Region HQ	32.94	4.494	16
MP Division HQ	30.47	4.138	38
MP School – Cadets	25.33	9.266	6
MP School – Staff	29.23	8.228	22
Northern –Dequar	30.30	5.287	23
Northern – Hoedspruit	26.22	5.890	9
Northern –Makhado	27.65	7.802	26
Northern – Middleburg	31.75	4.973	16
Northern – Polokwane	28.08	5.931	12
Northern - Regional HQ	29.43	4.501	21
Northern - Thaba Tshwane	29.12	5.307	41
Northern – Waterkloof	26.00	6.782	5
Northern –Wonderboom	27.50	4.889	6
Southern - Division HQ	30.40	4.524	20
Southern –Langebaanveg	28.36	4.940	14
Southern - Military Correctional Facility	28.56	6.876	9
Southern –Oudtshoorn	31.17	4.708	6
Southern –Simonstown	34.15	4.221	20
Southern – Wynberg	31.73	5.653	41
Western – JHB	29.65	6.203	26
Western – KMB	26.80	3.271	5
Western – LOHAT	33.29	3.352	7
Western – POTCHEF	30.53	5.768	17
Western - Regional HQ	28.35	5.396	17
Total	30.18	5.508	624

Table 7.35. Descriptive Statistics, dependent variable theme (Region)

7.4.4.3. Multiple comparisons education dependent variable solidarity theme.

Table 7.36. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) sum of police culture themes

	N	$\bar{X}$	Σ	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Range

13 Prov	97	31.11	5.04	17	40	23
1Provost	1	19.00	0.00	19	19	0
Central	127	30.83	4.48	15	39	24
MP Division HQ	40	30.47	4.08	19	37	18
MP School	29	28.39	8.29	0	40	40
Northern	163	28.96	5.80	10	40	30
Southern	115	31.21	5.38	7	40	33
Western Region	73	29.71	5.58	12	39	27
Grand Total	645	30.18	5.50	0	40	40

7.4.4.3. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects)

dependent Variable solidarity theme.

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent variable: Solidarity theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	720.270[a]	7	102.896	3.487	.001	.038
Intercept	47514.855	1	47514.855	1610.118	.000	.723
RegionCode	720.270	7	102.896	3.487	.001	.038
Error	18178.267	616	29.510			
Total	587299.000	624				
Corrected Total	18898.537	623				

Table 7:37. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) solidarity theme

Table 7:37 indicates that R Squared = .038 (Adjusted R Squared =.027). Table 7.37 on Anova Test indicates significant difference found (f=3.487, df=7, p=0.001).

Posthoc Tests (Tukey) Northern < 13 Prov (p=.041)

Northern < Southern (p=.015)

7.4.4.4. Multiple comparisons education dependent variable isolation theme.

Isolation theme

	N	$\bar{X}$	Σ	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Range
13 Prov	97	26.02	4.41	13	40	27
1Provost	1	20.00	0.00	20	20	0
Central	127	24.28	5.22	3	35	32
MP Division HQ	40	23.56	4.28	16	37	21
MP School	29	22.50	8.70	0	37	37
Northern	163	24.85	5.06	10	40	30
Southern	115	24.49	5.43	12	36	24
Western Region	73	24.15	6.91	0	36	36
Grand Total	645	24.58	5.54	0	40	40

Table 7.38 Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) isolation theme

7.4.4.5.Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) dependent variable isolation theme.

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent variable: Isolation theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	390.820[a]	6	65.137	2.143	.047	.020
Intercept	263408.572	1	263408.572	8664.707	.000	.934
RegionCode	390.820	6	65.137	2.143	.047	.020

Error	18726.506	616	30.400			
Total	395650.000	623				
Corrected Total	19117.326	622				

Table 7:39. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) isolation theme

Table 7.39 indicates that R Squared = .020 (Adjusted R Squared = .011)
Table 7.39 on Anova Test indicates, there was a significant difference

(f=2.143, df=6, p=0.020)

Posthoc Tests (Tukey)

MP School< 13 Prov (p=.047).

7.4.4.6. Multiple comparisons education dependent variable

cynicism theme.

N

7.4.4.7.Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects)

dependent variable cynicism theme.

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent variable: Cynicism theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	217.543[a]	6	36.257	1.061	.384	.010
Intercept	220975.313	1	220975.313	6469.054	.000	.912
RegionCode	217.543	6	36.257	1.061	.384	.010
Error	21417.586	627	34.159			
Total	331402.000	634				
Corrected Total	21635.129	633				

Table 7.41. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) cynicism theme

Table 7:41 indicates that R Squared = .010 (Adjusted R Squared = .001)

Table 7:41 on Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference found (f=1.061, df=6, p=0.384).

7.4.5. Comparison of the respondents' responses according to geographical areas (units)

		Chi Squared			Kruskal-Wallis H			Effect Size
	N	X^2	Df	P	Kruskal-Wallis H	Df	(KW) p	Estimated Eta Squared

Qs01	622	176.852	128	0.003	46.862	32	0.044	0.03
Qs02	617	141.250	128	0.200	34.514	32	0.349	0.00
Qs03	626	210.544	128	0.000	61.290	32	0.001	0.05
Qs04	633	186.445	128	0.001	43.341	32	0.087	0.02
Qs05	629	156.362	128	0.045	38.863	32	0.188	0.01
Qs06	630	156.132	128	0.046	46.929	32	0.043	0.03
Qs07	623	164.737	128	0.016	58.495	32	0.003	0.04
Qs08	631	197.776	128	0.000	49.531	32	0.025	0.03
Qs09	620	173.925	128	0.004	77.599	32	0.000	0.08
Qs10	630	206.126	128	0.000	50.327	32	0.021	0.03
Qs11	624	160.759	128	0.026	37.517	32	0.231	0.01
Qs12	626	159.724	128	0.030	64.684	32	0.001	0.06
Qs13	618	129.739	128	0.440	39.370	32	0.173	0.01
Qs14	621	155.209	128	0.051	35.659	32	0.300	0.01
Qs15	622	190.286	128	0.000	55.363	32	0.006	0.04
Qs16	621	172.074	128	0.006	66.043	32	0.000	0.06
Qs17	625	186.670	128	0.001	51.200	32	0.017	0.03
Qs18	625	149.804	128	0.091	27.248	32	0.706	0.01
Qs19	627	183.606	128	0.001	23.763	32	0.853	0.01
Qs20	625	169.286	128	0.009	59.849	32	0.002	0.05
Qs21	634	122.104	128	0.630	32.679	32	0.433	0.00
Qs22	634	174.642	128	0.004	48.988	32	0.028	0.03
Qs23	636	161.072	128	0.025	37.547	32	0.230	0.01
Qs24	636	155.682	128	0.048	29.809	32	0.578	0.00
Qs25	637	200.226	128	0.000	68.598	32	0.000	0.06
Qs26	637	149.156	128	0.097	50.040	32	0.022	0.03
Qs27	637	164.226	128	0.017	35.228	32	0.318	0.01
Qs28	630	120.743	128	0.663	27.090	32	0.714	0.01
Qs29	636	143.551	128	0.164	43.054	32	0.092	0.02
Qs30	638	188.876	128	0.000	51.674	32	0.015	0.03

Table 7.42. Comparison of the respondents' responses according to geographical area /unit

7.4.5.1. Frequency distribution of the SANDF MPOs respondents' responses according to geographical areas (units) (p=value).

Reference to table 7.42 above, question 1 (Military police should be one of the highest paid functions in the South African National Defence Force) indicates a significant level of p=0.003 when tested

using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.044 with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.03. A significant difference of kind was observed. Kimberly under Western region either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while the rest of the units either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 3 (Military police officials are careful of how they behave in the military community) indicates significant level of p=0.0000 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.001, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.05, a significant difference of degree was observed with Central (Ladysmith) and Southern (Oudtshoorn and Simons Town) with 100% either agreed or strongly agreed, while a significant difference of kind was observed with 1 Provost. Question 4 (You do not understand what it is to be a Military Police official until you are some Military Police official) indicates a significant level of p=0.0001 when tested using Kruskal Wallis H (KW) 001 with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.05. A difference of kind with 1 Provost, either disagree or strongly disagreed, while a significant difference of degree with Northern (Waterkloof and Wonderboom), Southern (Outshoorn), Western (Kimbarly) and Central (Port Elizabeth) was noticed all with100% agreed or strongly agreed. Question 5 (Military police officials have to look out for each other) indicates a significant level of p=0.045 when tested using Chi-Squared and there was no significant difference of either degree or kind. Question 6 (Members of the South African National Defence Force military community are quick to criticise the Military Police but seldom recognise the good that the Military Police does) indicates a significant level of p=0.046 when tested using the Chi Squared; when tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.043 with effect size Estimated Eta Squared =

0.03. There was no significant difference of either degree or kind. Question 7 (What does not kill a military police official makes him or her stronger) indicates a significant level of p=0.016 when tested using Chi Squared test and tested using Kruskal Wallis H (KW) p=0.003, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.04. Significant differences of degree were observed at Mthatha and Polokwane below 60% while the rest of the area offices are above 60%. Question 8 (Most members of the South African National Defence Force military community don't really know what is going on 'out there') indicates a significant level of p=0.0000 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal- Wallis H (KW) p=0.025, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.03, significant differences of kind were observed at Ladysmith, Mthatha, MP School cadets and Provost, while a significant difference of degree was observed at Durban, MP Division and 13 Provost at below 60%. Question 9 (A good military police official takes nothing at face value) indicates a significant level of p=0.004 when tested using the Chi Squared test, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.08. A significant difference of kind was observed at Kroonstad, Wonderboom, Southern Correctional Facility, while ambiguity was observed at Mthatha. A significant difference of degree was noted at 13 Provost, Durban, MP Division, Polokwane, Johannesburg and Western Region Headquarters are all below 60%. Question 10 (To be a military police official is not just another job, it is a 'higher calling') indicates a significant level of p=0.000 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.021, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.03, a significant difference of degree was observed at Wonderboom and Kroonstad which showed the highest attitudes with 100% either

agreed or strongly agreed, while Waterkloof showed the lowest with 60% agreed, followed by MP School Cadets and Mthatha with 66.7% agreed or strongly agreed. Question 11 (I tend to socialise less with my friends outside of the Military Police since I have become a Military Police official) indicates a significant level of p=0.021 when tested using the Chi Squared test. A significant difference of kind was noted at 1 Provost, Durban, Kroonstad, Port Elizabeth, Central Headquarters, MP Division Headquarters, MP School Staff and Polokwana, Southern Headquarters, and Langebaanveg either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Southern Correctional Facility showed ambiguity at 44.4% either disagreed or strongly disagreed and 44.4% either agreed or strongly agreed. Ambiguity was also observed at Western Region Headquarters with 47.1% against 47.1%. Question 12 (I prefer socialising with my colleagues to socialising with non-military police members) indicates a significant level of p=0.030 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.001 with effect size estimated eta squared = 0.06, a significant difference of kind was observed with more than half of the areas/units either disagreed of strongly disagreed. Kroonstad showed ambiguity with 33.3% versus 33.3%.Question 15 (My husband/wife, boyfriend/girlfriend tends not to understand what being a military police official is all about) indicates a significant level of p=0.000 when tested using Chi Squared test and when tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.006 with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.04,a significant difference of kind was observed with the majority of the areas or units having either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while ten areas or units either agreed or strongly agreed. Mthatha, under Central Region, showed

ambiguity. Question 16 (Shift work and special duties influence my socialising with friends outside the military police) indicate a significant level of p=0.006 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.000 with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.06, a significant difference of kind with five areas either agreed or strongly agreed, while the majority of the areas either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Ambiguity was observed in the Polokwana Area with 40% having either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while 40% agreed; the Southern Correctional Facility had 44.4% having either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while 44.4 agreed. Question 17 (I feel like I belong with my work colleagues more every day, and less with people that I have to police) indicates a significant level of p=0.001 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.017 with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.03. A significant difference of kind was observed with the majority of areas either agreed or strongly agreed, while ten areas either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Ambiguity manifested in Southern Correctional Facility with 44.4% having either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while 44.4% agreed; Waterkloof with 20% having disagreed and 20% agreed; Mthatha with 40% having strongly disagreed and 40% agreed; Bloemfontein with 46.9% having disagreed and 46.9 either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 19 (I can be more open with my work colleagues than with members of the military community) indicates a significant level of p=0.001 when tested using a Chi Squared test. A significant difference of kind with Mthatha and 1 Provost either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while the majority either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 20 (Top ranking Military Police officials do not really know what is happening at grass roots

level) indicates a significant level of p=0.009 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal- Wallis H (KW) p=0.002, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.05, a significant difference of kind was observed with MP Division, Durban and 1 Provost having either disagreed or strongly disagreed while the majority of the Areas either agreed or strongly agreed. Ambiguity manifested in four areas; Kroonstad with 50% having either disagreed or strongly disagreed and 50% either agreed or strongly agreed; Durban with 50% having either disagreed or strongly disagreed and 50% either agreed or strongly agreed; Middleburg with 50% having either disagreed or strongly disagreed; and finally, Southern Correctional Facility with 47% having either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Question 22 (Most South African National Defence Force community members do not hesitate to go out of their way to help someone in trouble) indicates a significant level of p=0.004 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.028, with effect size estimated eta squared = 0.03, significant differences of kind were observed with the majority of the areas or units having either agreed or strongly agreed, while five areas having either disagreed or strongly agreed. Question 23 (Most South African National Defence Force community members are untrustworthy and dishonest) indicates a significant level of p=0.025 when tested using the Chi Squared test. The majority of the areas showed a significant difference of kind with the majority of the Areas having either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while fourteen areas either agreed or strongly agreed. Ambiguity showed in Lohatlha with 28.6% versus 28.6%; Johannesburg also showed ambiguity by 40.7% versus 40.7% and ambiguity also showed in Langebaanveg with

37.7% versus 35.7%. Question 24 (Most South African National Defence Force community members would steal if they knew they would not get caught) indicates a significant level of p=0.048 when tested using the Chi Squared test. Significant differences of kind were noted with three areas or units either having disagreed or strongly disagreed, while the majority of the Areas either agreed or strongly agreed. Question 25 (Most South African National Defence Force community members respect the authority of military police officials) indicates a significant level of p=0.000 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.000, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.06, a significant difference of kind was observed with the majority of the areas or units having either agreed or strongly agreed. Ambiguity showed in Port Elizabeth with 46.2% and MP School Cadets showed 28.6% either agreed or strongly agreed and 28.6 either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Question 26 (Most South African National Defence Force community members lack the proper level of respect for military police officials) indicates a significant level of p=0.022 when tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW), with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.03. A significant difference of kind showed with the majority of areas or units either agreed or strongly agreed, while five areas or units either disagreed or strongly disagreed.Ambiguity manifested in Kimberly with 40% having disagreed and 40% having either agreed or strongly agreed; ambiguity manifested in Wonderboomby with 37.5% having either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while 37.5% having either agreed or strongly agreed; ambiguity also showed in Oudtshoorn with 50% versus 50%. Question 27 (Military police officials will never trust South African National Defence Force community members

enough to work together effectively) indicates a significant level of p=0.017when tested using the Chi Squared test. The majority of the areas or units either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while nine areas or units either agreed or strongly agreed. Ambiguity manifested at MP School Cadets with 40.9% versus 40.9%; while Western Region Headquarters attained 41.2% versus 41.2%. Question 29 (Members of the South African National Defence Force community will not trust military police officials enough to work together effectively) with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.02. The majority of the areas or Units either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while thirteen areas or units either agreed or strongly agreed. Ambiguity is showed in three areas/units, Northern Region Headquarters with 42.9% agreed and 42.8 either disagreed or strongly disagreed; Polokwana with 44.4% versus 44.4% and Oudtshoorn with 50% versus 50%. Question 30 (The South African National Defence Force community does not support the military police and the military police do not trust the South African National Defence Force community) indicates a significant level of p=0.000 when tested using the Chi Squared test. When tested using Kruskal-Wallis H (KW) p=0.015, with effect size Estimated Eta Squared = 0.03. The majority of the areas or units either disagreed or strongly disagreed, while eight areas or units attained the contrary. Ambiguity manifested at Polokwane with 44.4% having disagreed or strongly disagreed and 44.4% having agreed or strongly agreed; while Waterkloof showed ambiguity with 40% versus 40%.

7.4.5.2. Descriptive statistics dependent variable isolation theme.

Dependent variable: Isolation theme

AreaRC	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
13 Provost	26.02	4.435	93
1st Provost	20.00	.	1
Central –Bloemfontain	25.31	4.748	32
Central - Correctional Facility	24.83	7.184	12
Central – Durban	22.61	6.330	23
Central – Kroonstad	23.00	3.795	6
Central – Ladysmith	25.86	2.968	7
Central – Mthatha	23.60	2.951	10
Central - Port Elizabeth	23.54	4.909	13
Central - Region HQ	25.07	5.470	15
MP Division HQ	23.56	4.333	39
MP School – Cadets	18.71	9.499	7
MP School – Staff	23.76	8.491	21
Northern –Dequar	26.04	4.070	24
Northern – Hoedspruit	23.33	5.244	9
Northern –Makhado	24.15	6.455	27
Northern – Middleburg	24.81	4.151	16
Northern – Polokwane	26.60	7.662	10
Northern - Regional HQ	23.85	4.487	20
Northern - Thaba Tshwane	25.37	4.140	41
Northern – Waterkloof	23.00	5.099	5
Northern –Wonderboom	24.14	6.768	7
Southern - Division HQ	24.14	5.218	21
Southern –Langebaanveg	21.86	5.127	14
Southern - Military Correctional Facility	22.22	7.225	9
Southern –Oudtshoorn	23.33	3.777	6
Southern –Simonstown	27.20	4.467	20
Southern – Wynberg	24.89	5.508	44
Western – JHB	25.07	5.166	27
Western – KMB	25.20	4.025	5
Western – LOHAT	27.71	7.181	7

Western – POTCHEF	24.13	7.991	16
Western - Regional HQ	20.94	8.378	17
Total	24.58	5.543	624

Table 7.43 Descriptive statistics dependent variable isolation theme

7.4.5.3. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) dependent variable isolation theme.

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent variable: Isolation theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	1446.381[a]	32	45.199	1.510	.037	.076
Intercept	171333.318	1	171333.318	5723.401	.000	.906
AreaRC	1446.381	32	45.199	1.510	.037	.076
Error	17691.927	591	29.936			
Total	396050.000	624				
Corrected Total	19138.308	623				

Table 7.44 Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) isolation theme

Table 7.44. indicates R Squared = .076 (Adjusted R Squared = .026). Table 7.44 on Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference found (f=45.199, df=32, p=0.076).

7.4.5.4. Descriptive statistics dependent variable cynicism theme.

AreaRC	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
13 Provost	21.56	5.614	97
1st Provost66	27.00	.	1
Central –Bloemfontain	23.42	4.157	36
Central - Correctional Facility	22.15	6.962	13
Central – Durban	21.25	4.683	24
Central – Kroonstad	24.17	4.167	6

Central – Ladysmith	20.00	1.826	7
Central – Mthatha	22.75	2.493	8
Central - Port Elizabeth	21.77	4.400	13
Central - Region HQ	23.06	5.309	17
MP Division HQ	21.73	4.230	40
MP School – Cadets	20.00	10.149	7
MP School – Staff	22.36	6.842	22
Northern –Dequar	24.65	3.845	23
Northern – Hoedspruit	21.13	4.581	8
Northern –Makhado	25.12	5.264	26

Northern – Middleburg	20.50	4.320	16
Northern – Polokwane	25.22	4.055	9
Northern - Regional HQ	22.19	5.501	21
Northern - Thaba Tshwane	22.80	6.965	41
Northern – Waterkloof	22.00	6.481	5
Northern –Wonderboom	18.63	6.232	8
Southern - Division HQ	22.33	5.607	21
Southern –Langebaanveg	19.64	6.368	14
Southern - Military Correctional Facility	19.22	6.815	9
Southern –Oudtshoorn	23.50	5.431	6
Southern –Simonstown	24.52	5.636	21
Southern – Wynberg	20.64	7.512	44
Western – JHB	22.15	6.503	26
Western – KMB	22.00	3.082	5
Western – LOHAT	22.86	8.552	7
Western – POTCHEF	20.53	4.584	17
Western - Regional HQ	21.12	9.020	17
Total	22.11	5.845	635

Table 7.45. Descriptive statistics dependent variable cynicism theme

7.4.5.5. Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) dependent variable cynicism theme.

To establish how the dependent variables, differ for the independent variable, the reader should look at the Tests of Between-Subjects Effects table below, highlighted in blue.

Dependent variable: Cynicism theme

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	1339.081[a]	32	41.846	1.240	.174	062
Intercept	145433.003	1	145433.003	4308.600	.000	.877
AreaRC	1339.081	32	41.846	1.240	.174	.062

Error	20319.981	602	33.754			
Total	332131.000	635				
Corrected Total	21659.061	634				

Table 7.46 Anova Test (Tests of Between-Subjects Effects) sum of police culture themes

Table 7.46 indicates R Squared = .062 (Adjusted R Squared = .012). Table 7.46 on Anova Test indicates that, there was no significant difference found (f=41.86, df=32, p=0.062).

7.5. Analysis of the Study hypothesis

The study has ten hypotheses and it is high importance to analyse them for statistical significance. The actual test begins by considering two hypotheses. They are called the "null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis". These hypotheses *contain* opposing viewpoints (Illowksky & Dean : 2019). Illowksky and Dean arguments are, H_0: the "null hypotheses" is a statement of no difference between sample means or proportions or no difference between a sample mean or proportion and a population mean or proportion. These authors further argued that, "alternative hypotheses" is just the opposite of "null hypotheses". Since the null and alternative hypotheses are contradictory, the researcher must examine evidence to decide whether there was enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis or not (Illowksky & Dean: 2019). The mathematical symbol used for "null hypotheses" is H0, while mathematical symbol for "alternative hypotheses" is H1. Below this study hypotheses are discussed:

7.5.1. Hypothesis 1. SANDF MPOs evince attitudes in support of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

1) H0 – Respondents from SANDF MPOs, Warrant Officers evince the strongest attitudes in support of the solidarity and isolation, while the other ranks evince the lowest attitudes.

-(H0 > H1).

2) H1 - Respondents from SANDF MPOs do not evince attitudes in support of cynicism.

- (H1 > H0).

7.5.2. Hypothesis 2. SANDF MPOs of the South African Air Force (SAAF)

evince attitudes in support of police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

1) H0 - SANDF MPOs of the SAAF evince attitudes in support of police culture of solidarity, isolation.

- H0 > H1

2) -H1 – SANDF MPOs of the SAAF do not evince attitudes in support of police culture theme of cynicism.

- H1 > H0.

7.5.3. Hypothesis 3. SANDF MPOs of the South African Navy(SAN) evince attitudes supportive of police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

1) H0 - SANDF MPOs of the (SAN) evince attitudes in support of police culture of solidarity, isolation.

- H0 > H1.

2) H1 - SANDF MPOs of the (SAN) do not evince attitudes in support of police culture of cynicism.

- H1 > H0.

7.5.4. Hypothesis 4. SANDF MPOs of the South African Army evince attitudes supportive of police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

1) H0 – SANDF MPOs of the SA Army evince attitudes supportive of police culture of solidarity and isolation.

-H0 > H1.

2) H1 - SANDF MPOs of the SA Army do not evince attitudes supportive of police culture of cynicism.

-H1 > H0.

7.5.5. Hypothesis 5. The longer years of experience in the South African National Defence Force as a military police official, the stronger the attitudes in support of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

1) H0 - The longer years of experience in the SANDF MPOs, the stronger attitudes in support of police cultures of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

2) H1 - Non-Commissioned Officers and Officers evince lower attitude than Warrant Officers.

- H1 > H0.

7.5.6. Hypothesis 6. There are significant differences in attitudes of SANDF MPOs in terms of race.

1) H0 - There are significant differences in the attitude in terms of race.

2) H1 - Respondents of other races evince lower attitudes than respondents who are coloureds.

- (H1 > H0).

7.5.7. Hypothesis 7. There are no significant differences in the attitudes of South African National Defence Force Military Police Officials in terms of rank.

1) H0 - There are significant differences in the SANDF MPOs' attitude in terms of rank.

2) H1- Respondents of other ranks evince lower attitudes than that of the respondents who are Warrant Officers.

- (H1 > H0).

7.5.8. Hypothesis 8. There are no significant differences in the attitudes of SANDF MPOs in terms of educational status.

1) H0 - There are significant differences in the attitudes of SANDF MPOs in terms of educational status.

- H0 > H1.

2) H1 – Respondents of other qualifications evince the weakest attitude than that of the matriculation

- Ha > H0

7.5.9. Hypothesis 9. There are no significant differences in the attitudes of South African National Defence Force police officials in terms of geographical space where they are stationed (unit).

1) H0 - There are significant differences in the attitudes of South African National Defence Force police officials in terms of geographical space where they are stationed

2) H1 - Respondents of the SANDF MPOs evince significant difference in attitudes in terms of geographical areas where

they are stationed (unit).

- (Ha > H0).

7.6. Conclusion.

This chapter begins with the broad descriptions of the term “data analysis” which provides the synopsis of what that chapter entails. Biographical data of the respondents are deliberated to establish the characteristics of each respondents for as to kick start the study. Each biographical data set the tone for the study to determine variables or objectives of the study. Measuring Military Police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism, a scale has been developed, theme 1 solidarity counting from (1-10), theme 2 isolation from (11-20) and theme 3 cynicism (21-30). As part of the measurement tools, Likert Scale has been developed, with a scale of 1. strongly disagree to 4. strongly agreed. Table 7.2. represented differences between highest scores in terms of mean score and mean score percentage. Frequency distribution of the SANDF MPOs respondents according to rank, race, education and in terms of geographical areas where the respondents are stationed has been extensively analyse to determine the presence of police culture according to those variables. Hypothesis for the study has been examined in terms of “null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis”. Some of the data analysis findings will be deliberated in chapter 8 in details.

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION

8.1. Introduction

The conclusion chapter is typically the final major chapter of a dissertation or thesis. As such, it serves as a concluding summary of your research findings and wraps up the document. While some publications such as journal articles and research reports combine the discussion and conclusion sections, these are typically separate chapters in a dissertation or thesis Crossley (2021). This chapter will conclude the study by answering the research question and hypothesis, summarising the key research findings, implications and limitations, recommendation, summary and conclusion.

8.2. Answering the research questions and hypotheses

This thesis began with an exploration of the several aspects derived from the literature on police tradition. The researcher sought to answer question: “Do South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Officials have attitudes in assist of police culture subject matters of team spirit, isolation, and cynicism?” More in particular, the look at hypothesised that:

1) South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Officials (MPOs) evince attitudes in support of police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.
2) SANDF MPOs of the South African Air Force have attitudes supportive of police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.
3) SANDF MPOs of the South African Navy have attitudes supportive of police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.
4) SANDF MPOs of the South African Army have attitudes supportive of

police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism.

5) There is no significant difference in attitudes of the SANDF MPOs in terms of rank.
6) There is no significant difference in attitudes of the SANDF MPOs in terms of race.
7) There is no real significant difference in attitudes of the SANDF MPOs in terms of education.
8) There is no real significant difference in the attitudes of the SANDF MPOs in terms of geographical space (unit where stationed / regions).
9) There is no real significant difference in the attitudes of the SANDF MPOs in terms of geographical space (unit where stationed / units).

This study recognizes that there are quite a number of other items that could have been employed to measure police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism, but this should not be taken as a limitation for the study. All choices of measures are eventually estimates of the true concept. The study does not assume a direct correlation between attitude and overt behaviour nor draw conclusions to the SANDF Military Police Division entirely. On the basis of the data analysis, the study confirms that, SANDF MPOs evince police culture theme of solidarity, police culture theme of isolation but reject police culture theme of cynicism. This is based only on the study sample, six hundred and eighty (680) respondents. Prior concluding whether the study accept or reject the study hypothesis, it is critical to understand the difference between two meanings "there is significant difference" versus, "there is no significant difference". Shukla (2017) The differences that cannot be accepted as normal difference or the difference on which we react differently is called significant difference and it means any intolerable difference is known as significant difference. McLeod (2019) argue that the level of statistical significance is frequently articulated as a *p*-value between 0 and 1. The smaller the p-value, the stronger the evidence that you should reject the null hypothesis. The author further argued that, a *p*-value less than 0.05 (typically ≤ 0.05) is statistically significant. This simple evince strong evidence against the null hypothesis since there is less

than a 5% probability the null is correct (and the results are random) and in that case, null hypothesis is rejected, and accept the alternative hypothesis.

On the basis of the above arguments as well as the extensive data analysis chapter 7, hypothesis (1-4) accept null hypothesis and reject alternative hypothesis. Hypothesis (5-9) rejected null hypothesis and accepted alternative hypothesis. In reference to tables 7.3 rank dependent variable; table 7.13 race dependent variable; table 7.24 education dependent variable; table 7.34 - geographical areas (regions) as well as table 7.42 - geographical areas (units). In all these frequencies as indicated on the tables, the *"p" value.* is below 0.05 which make null hypothesis to be rejected and accept alternative hypothesis. This is based the Chi-squared test and Kruskal Wallis H tests.

8.3. Key Study Findings

8.3.1. Study sample.

Study sample totalling n-680 respondents from the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Division who are all functional Military Police Officials (MPOs). The study established that, n-646 questionnaires were correctly completed which is the data that the study rely on, while n-34 questionnaires declared spoiled. This makes the response rate to be 95% and the study results were generalised.

8.3.2. Analysis of the Theoretical Foundation

Entitlement theory has been adopted as a theoretical foundation of the study as reflected in chapter five. Basically, "Entitlement Theory" declares police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism as part of what police are entitled to. Police job has been declared as stressful, dangerous resulted on psychological problems, which forces individuals to be part of a bigger which can help to deal with those challenges. According to the entitlement theory, police culture starts from the basic training of the police officers and goes as far as on the

day to day police job, when police culture grows. The researcher's deduction is that, adopting to the new environment as police recruit is the obligation and adopting to the police environment while working as a police official is a must also. This cannot be referred to the police only, any work environment can fit on the "Entitlement Theory", based on their work adaptation. The researcher concludes that, police culture themes of solidarity is what make the police officers move on with their day to day taskings effectively. The researcher acknowledges the negative impact where police officers use police culture themes in pushing illegal activities which includes police brutality, involvement fraud and corruption, theft, defeating the ends of justice as examples. This is what is called negative police culture which defeats organisational objectives which are to be discouraged.

8.3.3. Analysis of the literature review

Police Culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism has been existing in the police organisations for years. Police culture has been seen illegal acts of police which includes involvement in criminal activities. Necessary policies were developed and implemented by various countries, to curb the growing police culture. However, very little has been achieved, by the policies which encourage partnership of police and community to limit the domination o police culture. Community Policing Policies and development of Community Policing Forums (CPF). However, police culture continues to dominate. More reflections on the police brutality during implementation of lockdown regulations in South Africa after two decades of democratic South Africa indicating failure in community policing policies. Even in the first world countries like United States of America, struggle to curb domination of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism. Recent cases of police brutality at the United States of America where the life of George Floyd ended at the hands of police.

8.3.4. Study comparison with the previous SANDF Military Police work

The researcher established that, the current study on police culture themes of solidarity,

isolation and cynicism attitudes by South African National; Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Officials (MPOs) is the first of its kind. However, the researcher acknowledges the work of Tshabalala-Litchfield (2004), titled "Transformation of the Military Police Agency of the South African National Defence Force". The author in her study touched "the culture of the Military Police Agency" in general and very limited. Tshabalala-Litchfield's work is not specifically on "the police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism" aspects and not even related in terms of context.

8.3.5. Steyn, Mkhize and the current study comparison:

Mean score percentage differences

	Solidarity	Isolation	Cynicism	Total
Steyn (2015)	78.15%	67.60%	63.60%	69.86 %
Mkhize (2016)	76.31%	75.91%	62.83%	71.68 %
Current study	73.92%	60%	55.46%	63.12 %
Total	76.12%	67.7%	60.63%	68.22%

Table 8.1. Mean score percentages differences

The comparison of the mean score percentages between Steyn's (2015), and Mkhize's (2016) study sample findings and the current study are as follows: Row average: Steyn (2015) - sample 78.15%; 67.60%; 63.80%; 69.85%;

Row average: Mkhize (2016) - sample 76.31%; 75.91%; 62.83%; 71.68%;

Current study sample - 73.92%; 60%; 55.46%; 62.99%

Row average - 76.12%; 67.7%; 66.10%; 68.17%;

Steyn (2015) and Mkhize (2016) difference:

01.84%; 08.31%; 00.97%; 01.83%;

Steyn (2015) and current study difference:

04.23%; 07.69%; 08.34%; 06.86%.

Mkhize (2016) and current study difference:

02.39%; 16.32%; 07.37%; 08.69%.

The above comparison is to check how big or how small the gaps in between the previous studies conducted to the South African Police Service. The reader might expect to see quite drastic difference on the basis that, the current study of the Police of the Military. Debatable, one would expect extreme difference whether more or less on the basis of a complete different environment. However, differences are just normal according to the researcher's analysis. However, the current study established that, the SANDF MPOs do not have attitudes evincing police culture cynicism, while in both studies of the SAPS by Steyn and Mkhize are contrary.

8.4. Study contributions

An article, titled 'Darker shades of brown': empirical and novel insights into military police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism, focusing on rank dependent variable was submitted for publication. While other three articles are ready for publication on the following variables: race dependent variable; education dependent variable and one article on region and unit dependent variables. Finally, the entire thesis will also be published as part of the study contributions to the policing knowledge.

8.5. Implications

The implications of the study findings are startling and may seem reformist and condemnatory with the resource of virtue of predicted contradiction, however the understanding is quite the opposite. Police manner of existence concord, isolation, and cynicism, are everyday human coping strategies (or police way of lifestyles coping issues) that originate from the police mandate, and are used to minimise physical and intellectual

harm, whether or not or no longer real or perceived. As such, the take a look at raises extra questions than answers. For a begin, is the broader South African manner of lifestyles additionally cynical? What approximately police way of existence cohesion, isolation, and cynicism, as coping police life-style challenge subjects, in one-of-a-kind police agencies around the world?

8.6. Limitations

External and Internal deployment of SANDF Military Police Division impacted on the sample size since the study targeted the overall population totalling N-1419 members, n-680 responded. External deployment of the researcher for a year, started from November 2016 to November 2017 impacted on the timely finishing of the study. Promotion and transfer of the supervisor impacted negatively on the timely finalisation of the study. The influence of the Covid-19 further caused a further delay as contact sessions with the new supervisor were impossible. Lack of access to research equipment impacted the quality of study since the study was not funded. Budget constraints limited various aspects of the study.

8.7. Recommendations

It is recommended that further study be conducted to establish whether or not the larger percentage of the respondents would proffer the same findings. The implementation of the Community Policing Policy, according to the SANDF Military Police Instruction Number 18/00 of 2014 (Guidelines and Procedures), will promote partnerships with the SANDF community which will defeat the negativity of the impact of police culture of solidarity and isolation and foster effectiveness in the development and monitoring of Community Policing Forums

by SANDF MPOs within the SANDF community with the aim of preventing and curbing criminality in the SANDF.

8.8. Summary

Chapter one of this thesis “General Orientation” unpacked the background of the study, research aim and objectives, research questions, rationale of the study. This chapter also deals with the pilot study, data collection methods, demarcation of the study, sample, hypotheses, definition of key study concepts, layout of the thesis and conclusion. The chapter defines the following key study concepts: culture, police culture, military culture, institutional culture, police culture of solidarity, police culture of isolation, police culture of cynicism, ethos, ethics, code of conduct, Military Police Agency, Military Police Division, Northern Military Police Region, Central Military Police Region, Western Military Police Region, Southern Military Police Region, the distinction between large, medium and small area offices, Military Police School/Military Police Academy, the 13 Provost Combat Ready Company, Provost Marshal General, Regional Provost Marshal, Area Provost Marshal, Community Policing and Community Policing Forum and Methodology. Chapter two unpack the historical background of the Military Police of South Africa from 1912 to 1999 where deliberations begin by historical background of the South African Corps of the Military Police, followed by the Transitional period April 1994 to the April 1999 well discussed. The amalgamation of the Military Police April 1999, followed by the establishment of the Military Police Agency April 1999 discussed. Chapter three explores the Military Police Division (MPD) Bureaucracy and organisational culture. This chapter covers the constitutional and legislative mandate of the SANDF MPD; hierarchy and chain of command; hierarchy of the policing services (provost) section at

the MPD headquarters; hierarchy of the Central Military Police Region, the organigram of the Durban MP; functional guidelines and procedures the execution of the military police. The chapter four reviews literature on police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism. It also covers sources of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism; the impact of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism; negative impact of the police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism as well as overall analysis of police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism. Chapter five deals with the theoretical foundation of this study. This chapter covers police culture within the context of a theoretical foundation underpinned by the "Entitlement Theory". Chapter six presents the research design and methodology. The chapter covers research design and approach, data collection methods, sampling procedure, research problem and objectives. Chapter seven presents data analysis which covers biographical data of respondents, the measuring of police culture; solidarity, isolation and cynicism; frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses in respect of rank; frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses in respect of race; frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses in respect of education; frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses in respect of geographical area (region), and frequency distribution of participants' (SANDF MPOs) responses according to geographical area (Unit). Chapter eight, "the Conclusion Chapter" covers answering the research questions and hypotheses, the key findings, study contributions, implications, limitations, recommendations, summary and conclusion.

8.9. Conclusion

Prior to the advent of democracy in South Africa in 1994, it is alleged that the Army Military Police of the former South African Defence Force partook in the human rights violations perpetrated against South Africans especially freedom fighters. At no stage has a scientific study been conducted either on the former Military Police Officials of the former South African Defence Force (SADF) or on the Military Police Officials of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) to established police culture themes of solidarity, isolation and cynicism as reflected in the attitudes of the Military Police Officials of the South African National Defence Force. The current study established that, the majority of the respondents from the Military Police Division of the South African National Defence Force have attitude in police culture theme of solidarity and police culture theme of isolation and not police culture theme of cynicism. However, more than half of the respondents from the Military Police Division of the South African National Defence Force have attitude in police culture themes cynicism though could not meet the cut off mean score 2.4 which is 60%. The study sample was n=680 questionnaires of the Military Police Officials. Out of the sample, n=646 respondents completed the questionnaires correctly, while n=34 became spoiled due to incompleteness when completed. The response rate of the respondents totalling 95% which allows the study findings to be generalised. It is arguable that, responses from about the overall population would not come up with different findings looking at the sample size. However, the study concludes that further study be conducted with the overall population of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) Military Police Officials (MPOs) to establish whether or not the larger percentage of the respondents would come up with the same results or not.

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UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU·NATAL
INYUVESI
YAKWAZULU-NATALI

21 October 2016

Mr Mfuneko Merriman Sihlobo 212561198
School of Applied Human
Sciences
Howard College Campus

Dear Mr Sihlobo

Protocol reference number: HSS/1712/ 016D
Project title: 'Darker shades of brown': Police culture of solidarity, isolation and cynicism attitudes by the South African National DefenceForce Military Police officials.

Approval - Expedited Application

In response to your application received 11 October 2016, the Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee has considered the above-mentioned application and the protocol has been granted **FULL APPROVAL.**

Any alteration/s to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form, Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through the amendment /modification prior to its implementation. In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number.

PLEASE NOTE: Research data should be securely stored in the discipline/department for a period of 5 years.

The ethical clearance certificate is only valid for a period of 3 years from the date of issue. Thereafter Recertification must be applied for on annual basis.

I take this opportunity of wishing you everything of the best with your study.

Yours faithfully

.....Original signed.....
Dr Shamila Naidoo (Deputy Chair)
Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee

/pm

cc Supervisor: Dr Jean Steyn & Professor Michael Meyer
cc. Academic Leader Research: TS
Magojo cc. School Administrator: Ms
Ayanda Ntuli
Humanities & Social Sciences **Research** Ethics Committee Dr Shenuka Singh (Chair}

Appendix B

efence Intelligence

Department:
Defence
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DI/DDS/R/202i3/7

Telephone: (012) 3150216
Fax: (012) 3263246
Enquiries: Brig Gen M. Sizani

Defence Intelligence
Private Bag X337
Pretoria
0001

July 2016

AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (DOD): LT COL M.M. SIHLOBO

1. Request letter DODiMP DIV/R/202/3/7 dd 07 June 2016 has reference.

2. Lt Col M.M. Sihlobo is hereby granted approval from a security perspective to conduct research in the DOD on the topic entitled **"Police Culture Perceptions with Military Police of the South African National Defence Force {SANDF),"** as a precondition for an attainment of a PhD Degree in Criminology under the auspices of the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) as requested.

3. On completion the final research product must be submitted to Defence Intelligence {DI), Sub-Division Counter Intelligence (SDCI) for security scrutiny before it ·is released to any entity outside the DOD.

4. For your attention.

(G.S. SIZANI)
CHIEF DIRECTOR COUNTER INTELLIGENCE: MAJ GEN
KS/KS (Lt Col M.M. Sihlobo)

DSTR

For Action

Povost Marshal
General

(Attention: Lt Col M.M. Sihlobo)

Internal

File: D1/DDS/202/3/7

RESTRICTED

Appendix C

military police division:

Department: Defence
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

D00/MP DIV/R/202/3/7

Telephone: 012 355 5614
Facsimile: 012 3556466
Enquiries: BrgGen T.S. Buhai

Department of Defence
(Military Police Division)
Private Bag X161
Pretoria
0001

11 August 2016

AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE (DOD): LT COL M.M. SIHLOBO

1. Request Letter DOD/MP DIV/R/202/3/ dated 16 August 2016 has reference.

2. Lt Col M.M. Sihlobo is hereby authorised by the Provost Marshal General to conduct research in the Military Police Division on the topic entitled **"Police Culture Perceptions the Military Police of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF),"** as a precondition for an attainment of a PhD Degree in Criminology under the auspices of the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) as requested.

3. On completion the final research product must be submitted to the Provost Marshal General, Defence Intelligence (DI) for security scrutiny before it is released to any entity outside the DOD.

4. For your attention.

[redacted]

OISTR

For Action

S01 Performance Management (Attention: Lt Col **M.M.** Sihlobo)

Internal

File: **DOD/MP OIV/R/202/3/7**

Appendix D-4

Appendix E

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Project title: 'Darker shades of brown': Police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism attitudes of South African National Defence Force Military Ponce officials

Dear Participant

I am Lieutenant Colonel Mfuneko Merriman SIHLOBO, of the Military Police Division Headquarters (Policy Strategy and Planning). I am collecting data on police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism for the fulfillment of the degree Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) under the Auspice of University of KwaZulu Natal. The study is conducted under the supervision of Professor J Steyn and Professor **M.** Meyer.

The Provost Marshal General, Brigadier General T.S. Buhali as Chief of the Military Police Division and the Chief Director Counter Intelligence, Major General G.S. Sizani on the security point of view, approved this study.

Attached find Police culture solidarity, isolation and cynicism questionnaire with clear guidelines on how to complete.

Participation in this study is voluntary, however members are encouraged to participate since the success of this study relies on the full participation of the Military Police Officials. Real particulars are to be given, however, no names will be captured anywhere in the final report to keep confidentiality.

Your willingness to participate in this study is highly appreciated.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me, the researcher the following:

Telephone: 0123555168

Mobile No: 0784042444/0733423047

Email:

Mfuneko.Sihlobo@gmail.com

Alternatively, contact *my*

supervisors Prof J. Steyn

Tel: 031 260 7345 Email:

steynj@ukzn.ac.za

Prof M. Meyer

Email: Michael.meyer2@emaiLund.edu

Chair, UKZN Human Sciences Research

Committee Dr Shemika Singh Tel 031

2608591

Email: singshen@ukzn.ac.za

[redacted]

25/11/2016

Appendix F

Discussion Calendar

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Assignment *Tdle*	Info	Oates		Similarity	Actions
postgrad submisslOfl		Start 03-Aug-2020 Due 31-Dec-2020 Post JO.Nov-2020	10':0SAM 11:59PM 12:00AM	12%	

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